

Jacksonville

Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 2138.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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THE NORTHERN FARMER.

O favors every year made new!

O favors with rain and sunshine sent!

The country needs our due.

The fullness shames our discontent.

We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on;

We mourn, but the corn-ears fill;

We choose the shadow, but the sun

That casts it shines behind us still.

God gives us, with our rugged soil,

The power to make it Eden-fair,

And richer fruits to crown our toil

Than summer-wedded islands bear.

Who murmurs at his lot to-day?

Who scorns his native fruits and bloom?

Or sighs for dainties far away,

Beside the bounteous board of home?

Thank heaven, instead, that Freedom's arm

Can change a rocky soil to gold.

That love and generous hands can warm

A clime with Northern ice cold.

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ceed, and he in turn addressed the boy, who at once proceeded to business by spreading a rug, which he carried under his arm, upon the ground, and placing the old magician carefully upon it. Having done this, he prostrated himself at his feet, and lay there, face downwards and perfectly motionless.

Meanwhile the magician drew from his bosom a small flask, and having uttered some words over it, touched the boy upon his shoulder. On the instant the little fellow started up and knelt before him, with one hand extended, the palm upwards, and hollowed into a sort of cup, and into this the magician slowly poured from the flask a black liquid not unlike ink, and then grasping the boy's wrist addressed the chaplain.

"He says that the boy will look for anyone any person desires to see," he said; "and he begs us to make haste, for the condition into which the child is thrown is very exhausting. What say you, Nesbit; do you desire a peep at any one?"

"Not I," I answered. "But come, Herbert, you do."

The young man turned his dreamy blue eyes upon me.

"Yes," he said, frankly. "If I hoped he knew anything of Phoebe I should be very glad. Ask if he can do anything for me, will you?"

The magician seemed to understand him. He motioned him to advance, and spoke to the boy, who at once began to speak in English.

"I see—yes, I see," he faltered, in a strange rapid way, as people speak who suffer from fever—"I see such a pretty thing—a place—a house. There are columns; there are painted windows; there are people—so many people!—and there is a lady; she is all in white; and there are flowers, orange blossoms, in her hair; and she has a veil. And there is a man, dressed like you, and another man in white robes, and the first man is putting a ring on her finger—on the lady's finger; and now he kisses her; and now—I can't see any more; it is gone."

"It is a wedding—a happy prophecy," said the chaplain.

Herbert blushed, and dropped a handful of coin into the magician's lap, and our chaplain addressed the boy.

"My lad," he said, "try to go to England again; try to follow my thought. I am thinking of home now—of my wife. Do you know what I think of, and of whom?"

"I think of my wife," he said.

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don't know what I think about it myself, only it happened just so.

Poor Herbert was killed in the next engagement, and the chaplain died of a slow fever at Demarara in a year or two. And they know what it all meant; I don't.

Mrs. James K. Polk.

Mrs. James K. Polk was the first Tennesseean who as a wife of the President, occupied the White House. She was no stranger to Washington when she went there in 1844, for her husband had served for many years previous to that time as a member of Congress, and she had spent the Winter months there with him. After his retirement from Congressional life he became Governor of Tennessee, and occupied that place for one term. In 1844 he was the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, against Henry Clay, the idol of the Whig party and the most popular public man in Kentucky. Tennesseeans were, therefore, delighted when he was elected, and the good wishes of the people followed him to the White House.

Mrs. Polk had no children, and her time was, therefore, devoted to her social duties. She was at this time a very handsome woman. Her hair was very black, and her dark eyes and complexion gave her the appearance of a Spanish lady. She was well read, a fine conversationalist, and was noted for her excellent taste in dress. Her return to Washington was anticipated by her friends with the liveliest gratification.

Mr. Polk was a strict Presbyterian, and one of her first social duties was to abolish dancing, which had been a popular pastime previous to her occupancy of the White House. President Tyler's young family of children had indulged in that amusement, as had also the young people of the previous administration, but Mrs. Polk deemed it frivolous and out of all harmony with the place, and it was banished from the mansion. Other refined pleasures were offered in lieu of it, and few, perhaps, regretted it.

The receptions of President Polk were always largely attended. At one of the first held, Mrs. Polk wore a maroon colored velvet dress, with short sleeves, but high in the neck, and richly trimmed with lace. She was seated during the evening and was constantly surrounded by her guests. An incident related of this reception was the remark of a distinguished South Carolinian who called in a loud voice to Mrs. Polk, saying, "Madam, there is a woe pronounced against you in the Bible."

Every one ceased conversing, when Mrs. Polk inquired what he meant. "The Bible says," was his answer, "woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you." A general laugh followed the remark, which was complimentary if not well timed. A gentleman who visited the White House in 1846 writes in this strain of his hostess: "It may be said with truth, she is a lady of commanding dignity at all times; and her conversation, generally of the most agreeable character, is always happily directed. In my judgment, at no period in our history have the hospitalities and ceremonies of the White House been more handsomely dispensed or displayed with greater republican simplicity than at the present time. Mrs. Polk bears her honors meekly, and surely it is no mean elevation to be the wife of an American President; an elevation for which many fond and ambitious aspirations are doubtless secretly cherished in the bosoms of high-minded American women, but which only one, now and then, can enjoy."

Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency at the conclusion of his term, and thereafter until the time of his death resided in Nashville. He had purchased a home in that city before the expiration of his term, and in the grounds of that beautiful home, "Polk Place," his remains now rest. Mrs. Polk has remained there continuously since his death. Every year both Houses of the Legislature pay her a visit of ceremony, and nearly every public man who visits Nashville makes it his duty and his pleasure to pay her a call. She has never made any visits since her husband's death, but her many friends are always welcome to her home. As this young lady advances in years her habits of retirement grow upon her. But few of the friends of her youth are about her now, but their children and grandchildren rise up to call her blessed and show honor to a woman so eminently respected.

Numbering the Plants.

The Belgian Horticulturist states that here are mentioned in the Bible about fifty clearly distinguished plants, and he gives others in more general terms. The works of Hippocrates mention 231 vegetable species, and those of Theophrastus about 500. Pliny in his natural history, gives the names of 300 plants. From the Renaissance botany, in common with so much else, took a vigorous start. In the sixteenth century one found 800 plants in the works of Gesner, 1,400 in those of d'Escluse, 3,781 in Dalechamps' *General History of Plants*, published in 1587, and 6,000 in a work by Barlin. Further progress was made in the seventeenth century, and in the eighteenth Linnaeus defined 2,644 vegetable species, distributed into 236 classes. In the nineteenth century according to Person's *Synopsis Plantarum* from 25 to 26,000 vegetable productions were known in 1805. In 1859 Lindley, in his *Vegetable Kingdom*, estimated the genera at 8,331 and the species at 2,000.

Bathing and Burning at Benares.

What a singular spot is a sacred city of the Hindus! From all parts of India pious Hindus come to spend their last days and die there, sure of thus obtaining their peculiar form of salvation. All day long, from earliest dawn till sunset, thousands of people bathe on the steps of the ghats, which run along the river's banks for nearly two miles, in the sure and certain hope that by such ablution their sins are washed clear away. It is an extraordinary sight to sit in a boat and quietly drift with the stream alongside the whole length of this great city, and watch the bathers who fill up almost the entire line. Men and women are thus piously engaged, and the usual plan is to bring down a plain robe, which they deposit on the stone steps, whilst they descend in the water in their other robe, and there perform the necessary amount of ablutions. On ascending from the river they dexterously unwind the wet robe and wind on the dry one, so that there is no possible objection to the performance being in public. Many of the bathers bring with them large brass vessels for the manufacture of which Benares is famed; and these they fill with water from the sacred and muddy stream and walk off with the urn balanced on their heads. This water is for domestic purposes and serves to shed an odor of sanctity at home. Whilst the bathers stand up to their waists in prayer, devoutly folding their hands in prayer, or shading offerings of leaves into the running stream from larger baskets, the priests are squatting on the shore by scores, each under an enormous umbrella of painted bamboo some ten or twelve feet in diameter, and each with a continually increasing heap of small coin presented by the bathers—for what purpose I do not know. One of the ghats is called "the burning ghat," where are stacked great piles of wood, and where the boats that you see coming down the river with great stacks of wood upon them unload their burdens. Here, in the midst of the bathers, the dead are burnt by their sorrowing friends. The body is brought down, lashed upon a small hand-bier. If a man it is wound tightly in white robes so that every part is covered; if it is a woman the robes are red. The body is then plunged overhead in the stream, and then left lying in the water half-submerged, while the friends build the funeral pyre. When the pile is half built the body is laid on, and then more wood and the torch is applied, and the smoke of the burning soon pours forth in

ED. G. CALDWELL,

(At the old Forney Corner.)

Has on hand the best brands of Canned Goods and Smoking TOBACCOES, including the popular Swanson's Pride and the celebrated Durham Smoking Tobacco. He has the largest stock of CIGARS in town. Among his brands you will find the Solace, Margarita, Royal Standard and the favorite Tidal Wave.

Chocolate, Gelatine, Imported Chow Chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salmon & Canned Goods in great variety at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Meal, Meat, Potatoes, Macaroni, Macaroni & Cheese ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go buy one of those choice Sugar Cured HAMS at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Cheap Groceries for Cash at the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meat at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Choice Vegetable and Flower Seeds for sale cheap at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go buy one of those fine Plows of the Tanners patent at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

A splendid lot of new Tin-ware at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

SEED CORN.

100 BUSHELS very superior White Seed Corn, carefully selected and matured for years, by David P. Walker, of Monroe county, Tenn. This corn is offered at \$1 per bushel. Apply or send orders to MADDIX & PRIVETT.

You just ought to try the Little Fairy, a pure Havana five cent cigar, for sale at the Red Store.

A lot of nice Side Meat, at MADDIX & PRIVETT'S, cheap for cash.

A fine lot of Harness Leather, fair or black, at the Red Store, can be bought at 38 cents per pound by the side.

Several nice Kip and Calf Skins; also side upper, cheap at M. & P.

Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Meat, Flour &c., always on hand at moderate prices at the Red Store.

North Eastern seed Potatoes, the best on the market at the Red Store.

MADDIX & PRIVETT have a lot of SMOKED JOWLS, the cheapest meat you can buy.

HONEY strained or in the comb at the RED STORE.

MADDIX & PRIVETT claim to have the BEST TOBACCO in town—try it and see if they are right.

Go TO the RED STORE to GET your PLOW gear.

W. P. & ED. L. PARR, Grocers & Commission Merchants.

Solicit consignments of all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Lard, and any other article usually sold in a Grocery Store.

Go to Parrs and buy SUGAR, COFFEE, Meal, Grits and Hominy.

The Parrs are selling the best STARCH at 10 cts. per lb.

If you want SOAP that will clean your clothes without washing, go to Parrs and buy their Magic Soap.

The best SAUSAGE at Parrs, go and get some.

CURRENTS at Parrs for 10 cents per lb.

The best Smoking TOBACCO is the genuine Blackwell. Parrs have it—try it. Also Chewing Tobacco.

Go to Parrs to buy your Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Nuts and Candy—come one, come all.

The Parrs are selling 25 lbs best Pearl GRITS for \$1.

Go to Parrs to buy MATCHES at 40c per doz. round wood boxes. Come to Parrs to get your Eggs, Raisins, Candies, and all other good things.

W. P. & ED. L. PARR will pay the market price in cash for Corn Meal, Flour, Butter, Bacon and Lard, &c.

Best SEED CORN in Ala. Virginia White, raised by J. O. Camp of Calhoun Co. for sale by PARRS.

If you want TIN-WARE cheap, Parrs is the place to get it cheap—don't forget.

WANTS.

WANTED A situation by an old and experienced teacher, qualified to teach the Ancient Languages, Higher Mathematics and all English branches. Apply to this Office.

For Sale.—A good Milch cow, with a calf one week old. She will be sold for the remarkable low price of \$12. Enquire at this office.

For Sale.—One Webster's Dictionary unabridged; in good condition, for \$7 50. Cost when new, \$13 00.

WANTED TO SELL A Second Hand Piano, but little used—price \$150. Enquire at this office.

By enquiry at this Office you can ascertain where you can purchase a large lot of good stock with five large healthy pigs, remarkably cheap.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A freedwoman was buried here Monday.

Three Sheriff sales were postponed Monday for one reason and another.

DEN. PRIVETT'S prize pig gained four pounds in two days last week, according to actual weight.

The New Council elected Mr FRANK LAIRD to serve as Town Marshal for the ensuing year.

Mr. KING, a highly respected citizen of Oxford, and depot agent at that place, died a few days ago, we learn.

One of the editors of the REPUBLICAN has a flourishing lemon tree growing from a seed planted some years ago.

REV. D. B. TURNER brought a very fine load of turkeys in Tuesday morning and got rid of them all speedily.

Put in enough corn and raise enough bacon to make your farm self-sustaining and you will begin to see the glimmer of a better day.

HAL FORNEY takes his meals at the store now. Had new Irish potatoes for dinner Monday. Business.

The junior editor of the REPUBLICAN, returns thanks to Mrs. Jno. M. WYLY for a waiter of delicious, crisp lettuce and shallots.

The one who has the fourth volume of our "New American Cyclopaedia," will confer a very great favor by returning it at once.

Mr. G. B. DOUTCH has been thinking of buying some Angora goats and becoming a shepherd of the most improved strain.

A rare chance to get an elegant Webster's Unabridged Dictionary at almost half price, is offered under the head of Wanted this week.

The call for a county Convention to meet the first Tuesday in May, for the purpose of sending delegates to the State Convention at Montgomery, will appear in the REPUBLICAN next week.

The Memorial Sermon of B. L. WOOD, ward, jr., dec'd, will be preached to night, the 6th inst., in the Methodist church, by Rev. W. H. RICHARDSON. Services to commence at early candle light.

The Germania Tanning Co., have had bills printed at this office calling for five hundred cords of good bark. This for the information of those who do not see the bills. Address as above, Germania, Alabama.

A new Post-office called Choccoloco, has been established on the route from Oxford to Edwardsville, and Dr. J. E. M. DAVIS appointed Postmaster.

The first Match has been the most pleasant within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, and farmers have been unusually active in getting in their crops.

"Daisy Darling! do not wake me ere the morn'g sun do peep,
Ere you've changed the sheets and leavin'
Of our yesterday's meal;
Wake me not to painful waitings,
Do not serve me so again,
But when once the hash is ready,
Gentle spirit, call me then."

The men who make their cotton the surplus crop, who raise an abundance of provisions and who do not go in debt for guano, are the most prosperous farmers in Calhoun to day.

The communication on cotton planting in this issue addressed to Messrs. MILLER and COOPER, is from perhaps the largest cotton planter in this county, and deserves the attention of our farmers.

As an evidence of the benefit to be derived from advertising in our Wanted column, we will state that the shot gun advertised Saturday, was sold Monday by the owner.

Love will come with spring; its natural; but the girl our poet writes about has got it bad:

She tramped alone upon the fence,
And then she gave a cry,
And for his footsteps down the lawn
She waited patiently.

And presently he came in view,
And then she yelled a yell;
A heavenly howl of joy she howled,
And her bosom swelled a swell.

Thanks to Messrs. MADDIX & PRIVETT for some of their newly arrived five cent "Fairy" brand of cigars. They are the best five cent cigars we have smoked.

Thanks to W. P. & ED. L. PARR for a lot of their delicious "Centennial" brand of cigars, price ten cents each or four for twenty-five cents. This is a most delicious cigar and much better than many higher priced brands on the market.

We have made arrangements for Washington correspondence until May, after which time our correspondent will go to the Paris Exposition and write us from there, if nothing occurs to prevent. These Paris letters will be very interesting and add much to the value of the REPUBLICAN.

The English Yorkshire hogs for sale by the firm for which we are agent, are easy keepers and grow very large, often weighing one thousand pounds and this looks like a pretty big fish story, but our men state positively that it is a fact. These hogs, the thorough-bred Berkshire, the Poland China and pure blood Essex, will be sold at \$28 per pair, one to two months old. We would like to see some of the English Yorkshire, especially introduced into our county for the improvement of home breeds. Safe arrival in good condition is guaranteed.

From all we can learn the Linder Distributor is far ahead of a Georgia invention of the same character now being advertised. Our Georgia friends would do well to examine the claims of the Linder (which is known to be good) before trying any new thing.

A man was put in jail one day last week charged with stealing a shotgun in broad daylight. He took it to St. Clair county where he traded it, according to the charge. There he was overhauled, captured and brought back to stand a trial at the approaching term of court.

The latest dispatches represent a general European war as more imminent than ever. Should it come it will involve several Powers, and be the bloodiest war of the century.

We again reiterate the belief heretofore expressed, that should it happen cotton will bring but a small price, and all kinds of breadstuffs will be high. Plant corn; it won't hurt, war or no war.

CLEAR SIDE BACON AND CORN FOR SALE.

I have on hand one car load of East Tennessee clear side bacon; also 500 bushels of white corn, that I propose to sell by the time to the 1st of November, next, to parties making good paper, on reasonable terms. Application to LEBETTER BROS., Weavers Station, or to W. P. COOPER, Alexandria, will have prompt attention.

W. P. COOPER.
April 6th, 1878—17.

We learn that three drunken negroes killed a white man at Anniston, in this county, last Tuesday. They were trespassing on his property, when he brought out his rifle to frighten them away. His gun was accidentally discharged, when one of the negroes drew up a shot gun and fired on him with fatal effect. He lived only one hour and a half.

Notwithstanding the hard times, our subscription is steadily on the increase, and patrons as a rule are paying up subscriptions better than for years. Should our business continue in such satisfactory shape until Fall, we hope to be able to purchase new material and greatly improve the appearance of our paper. Meantime, dear reader, if your are behind with your subscription, send it in at once and thus contribute your share toward the accomplishment of this desirable result. During the two weeks of Court will be a good time for patrons to call in and settle or send in money by neighbors coming to Court, and we shall expect our collections to be good during that time.

In the interest of suffering humanity, we earnestly call special attention to the advertisement of Dr. S. C. WILLIAMS, of Oxford, in this county, relative to the cure of Scrofula, Ulcers and Cancers. We have known Dr. WILLIAMS some thirty years, as a regular and successful physician, and are satisfied that what he says in regard to these cures may be relied upon. He is also enabled to refer to many patients whom he has permanently cured. His list of being classed as a vendor of some patent nostrum, has deterred him from making known his remedies; but now, after so many years of permanent success, he considers it his duty to do so.

We received a letter a few days ago from a friend in Selma stating that Paul Bradford for the Senate—Talladega Mountain House.

Jacksonville, Alabama,
April 1st, 1878.

Dr. P. P. LINDER—Dear Sir, I have been using one of your Distributors over a week, and I must say that it does all that you claim for it. I put in about thirty acres with it, and I cannot see how any farmer who plants corn, and does not do without one after giving it a fair trial. Sir, I thank you for your invention. I would not be without one at any price. I have tried three lots of manures—cotton seed, stable and lot manures, and it distributes either to my entire satisfaction.

Yours Respectfully,
R. D. WILLIAMS.

Books for Sale.

Commentary on O. and N. Testaments, by Jamieson, illustrated with maps. Cost new \$10.00. Price, \$5.00.
Dwight's Theology, 4 vols. Cost new 10.00. Price, 5.00.
Dick's Theology, 2 vols. Cost new 3.50. Price, 2.00.
Ganser on Inspiration. Cost new 1.75. Price, .50.
Leland on Revelation, 2 vols. Price, .50.
Heberington's His. of Ch. of Scotland. Cost new 1.50. Price, .90.
Text b'k of Eng. Lit. by Gleaser, 3 vols. Price, .50.
The knowledge of God objectively considered, by Breckinridge. 1.50.
Howe's works, 2 vols. 1.50.
Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, illustrated. 1.25.
Saurin's Sermons, 2 vols. 1.50.
Method of Grace, Floyd. 1.25.
Davies's Sermons, 3 vols. 2.50.
Name of owner will be furnished on application to this office.

ALEXANDRIA LOCALS.

The farmers are taking advantage of the fair weather and busily engaged in preparing their lands, and I think some of them will over-crop themselves.

The Rev. Mr. BAILY preached at Mount Zion church last Sabbath. The Mount Zion Sabbath School is to be re-organized next Sabbath; every body that feels an interest in the school are invited to attend.

Messrs. R. BOWLING & Co., speak of erecting a large shop at Weavers Station for the purpose of manufacturing their plows.

Mr. "kandidate" if there was anything in last weeks local, detrimental to our feelings, I beg pardon; it was only given as a news item. But verily, the way of "kandidates" is hard.

The Martin Cross Roads correspondent says, "hurrah for Cross Roads CHARLES MARTIN." Does he mean for the Legislature? I say hurrah for the one that is fortunate enough to be the nominee, that is, if we have a county convention.

ANT. NATIONAL.

Roll of honor next week.

Alexandria, Ala., March 6th, 1878.

This is to certify that I have used the Linder Distributor, and do not hesitate to say that it is the best machine that I have ever seen for distributing heavy manures in the drill, I would not take twice the price for mine and do without it. I think that any good farmer can more than save its cost by its use in one season.
J. L. GREEN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA,
March 30th, 1878.

EDITORS OF THE REPUBLICAN:

Reply last September I found on a cotton stalk a very large, horned Caterpillar, of a light green color. It measured about two inches round the body, and was fully six inches in length. One of such huge dimensions is a giant among Caterpillars. I thought it must surely be very destructive to vegetation, (if its destructiveness be any way proportionate to its size.) I made several enquiries respecting it; the only information I could get, amounted, simply to this—it was called the Cotton Worm. For the many persons I exhibited it to had never seen one like it before. In order to learn more satisfactory information regarding its name, species &c., I sent the Caterpillar to the Agricultural Department at Washington to the Commissioner of Agriculture. I received the following reply:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20th, 1877.

Sir—Your letter of the 18th inst., and box, accompanying it, are received. The Caterpillar, known as the Regal Wasp, or *Citheronia Regalis*, is not a very common species, and therefore, does little injury to vegetation. In the Northern States it is very rare. The larva goes into the ground to change to the pupa state. The chrysalis is black, and the moth that issues from it, measuring often four inches from tip to tip of wings, is in color olive, marked with spots of brick red. The Caterpillar you sent has been preserved.

Respectfully,
Wm. G. LeDuc,
Commissioner.

I was reminded of the above letter to-day, by finding a beautiful specimen of the *Citheronia Regalis*. It well deserved its regal title, for its exterior brilliancy of appearance is the ensign of royalty. This specimen measures over five and a half inches from tip to tip of wings.

Hoping Commissioner LeDuc's letter may convey some useful and interesting information to your many readers, I remain,
Yours truly,
J. P. G.

Really an Elegant Thing.

The new Rocky Mountain Tourist, just from the press, is indeed an artistic gem. In point of elegant printing and design it is beyond all question the handsomest publication of the character ever issued in the United States. There are in this work no less than six of Thomas Moran's drawings. Joseph H. Board is represented by characteristic hunting sketches. Basing by several exceedingly attractive mountain sketches, executed by spiritist drawings of the remarkable rock sculpture on the Snake River and Henry's Fork. The book is a volume of 128 pages, and a large number of other very finely executed sketches in different portions of the Western country. The book comprises six hundred pages, exclusive of the cover. While a very model of typographical beauty, the Tourist is none the less practical in its range of information, time, distance, railroad and stage fares, hotel and livery rates, being noted with uniform accuracy and in so easy and pleasing a manner as to entirely relieve the work of everything that might be called the tedious detail of the average guide-book. The book is a gem, and we obtain a copy of this book free of cost, by writing to W. F. WARE, Topeka, Kansas.

PATENTS obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, original designs, trade-marks and labels. Cancers, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringement and all cases arising under the PATENT LAWS, promptly attended to.

REJECTED APPLICATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REJECTED by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the Patent Office, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from Washington.

INVENTORS

send us a model or sketch of your device; we make examinations free of charge, and advise as to patentability. All correspondence strictly confidential. Price low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS GRANTED.

We refer to officials in the Patent Office, to our clients in every State of the Union, and to your Senator and Representative in Congress. Special references given when desired.

C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

The April number of the *ELECTRIC* Magazine is remarkable, both for the high average excellence of its contents and for the number of special papers which separately challenge attention. There are no less than sixteen articles, besides the four editorial department; and every taste will find something to gratify it. "The March of an English Generation through Life" is a highly interesting and profoundly suggestive resume of English vital statistics. "The New Star which Failed into Starlight" is one of Mr. Frost's always interesting studies in popular astronomy; and Prof. Goulden Smith's paper on "The Proposed Substitutes for Fertilizer" deals with a subject of inexhaustible interest. Apropos of the March issue, we give a good descriptive paper—entitled "Order the Bunkers with General Gourko," and the other, "Constatinople," by James Bryce. The latter has already become famous in England. Other noteworthy articles include the beginning of a series by Faine on "France before the Outbreak of the Revolution," a timely biographical sketch of "Count Carvour," Professor Huxley on the "Degeneracy of Modern Opinion," "Kant's Love-Letter," and a thrilling narrative of "A Ride for Life." A sketch (with steel portrait, of Professor Mark Twain's story, "Macquod of Dore," and well-filled columns of departments complete a number of exceptional variety and interest. Published by E. R. PELTON, 25 Bond Street, New York, \$5 per year, single copies, 45 cents. Trial subscription for three months, one dollar.

The Weekly Constitution.

Within the course of a month we shall begin the publication of a story of Southern life and character, entitled

"THE ROMANCE OF ROCKWELL,"

from the pen of Mr. J. C. Harris, author of Uncle Remus's Revival Hymn, and the most popular writer in, perhaps, all the South. His abundant humor and graphic descriptions, and his keen insight into the human story will be his most ambitious effort, and the Constitution confidently promises its patrons a rare literary treat.

The story will appear in the Weekly Constitution only, and without charge. The story will be his most ambitious effort, and the Constitution confidently promises its patrons a rare literary treat.

The price of the Weekly is \$2 a year, \$1 six months. Clubs of Ten, Fifteen Dollars, postage free. Address,

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Each, and all styles including Grand, Square and Upright, all new and strictly first-class, at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices, direct to the purchaser. No Agents; no commissions; no discounts. Pianos, containing

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New Patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, which is without question the greatest improvement ever put into a square Piano, producing the most astonishing power, richness and depth of tone, and sustaining singing quality never before attained. Our uprights are the finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue—mailed free.

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SHORT-HAND WRITING taught thoroughly, rapidly and successfully at Mathushek's, every student a speed of one hundred and fifty words per minute. By our method of instruction this art may be learned without difficulty, in less than one-half the time usually required. Every person who has the ages of twelve and fifteen years, every Doctor, Lawyer, Merchant, Accountant, Clerk, Mechanic, Farmer and Lady should send for circular to the St. Louis Phonograph Institute, 216 North Third Street, St. Louis.

A Cool Mother.

A few days ago a lady in the Sixth Ward was making molasses candy for her children. While removing the melted liquid from the stove, her little boy in his haste to obtain his portion, stumbled against his mother's elbow, causing the liquid to fall over her hand, burning her in a frightful manner. She immediately wrapped her hand up in a cotton handkerchief and saturated it with a bottle of Wolcott's Pain Paint, keeping it constantly wet with the remedy. The result was more than wonderful; it not only stopped all pain in a very short time, but her hand did not even blister, and the next day was apparently as well as ever. With the exception of the small place where the skin was actually burned off at the time of the accident, she says that with this remedy, she never fails in removing Headache, Toothache and Neuralgia within a few minutes by its outward application. Besides curing Rheumatism, healing Ulcers and sores of long standing, without causing any pain in its direct application; on the contrary, producing a very cooling and soothing effect to all inflamed surfaces.

This remedy—"Wolcott's Pain Paint"—has been before the public for many years, and is well known for its remarkable powers as a healing agent. For the benefit of our readers we would say that this Medicine is manufactured by R. L. Wolcott, 63 Cortlandt street, New York, and sold by all druggists.

There will be preaching at the Methodist Church in Jacksonville, by Rev. C. M. Livingston, on the 1st Sunday in each month at 3 P. M.; and on the 3rd Sunday at 7 P. M.

Also by Rev. R. A. Goodrum, 3rd Sunday at 11 A. M.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

Probate Court for said county. Special Term, Mar. 18th, 1878.

At this term of the Court came Wm. A. P. Crook, Administrator of the estate of Henry Crook, deceased, and filed in court his report in writing and under oath, setting forth that said estate is to the best of his knowledge and belief insolvent.

Thereupon, it is ordered by the court, that the 15th day of May, 1878, be appointed a day for the hearing and determining upon said report, and declaring said estate insolvent, at which time all persons interested can appear and show cause if any they can, why said estate should not be declared insolvent, if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Mar. 23—31.

Peace Declared in the East!

No more Eating Turkey.

But we now have on hand the

SOLUBLE PACIFIC

GUANO.

The best Fertilizer offered to our Farmers. Come in any day and you can get it.

HAMMOND & WILLIAMS.
March 16—31.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

Probate Court for said county Special Term; March 16th 1878.

Charles Littlejohn dec'd. estate of. Final settlement.

THIS day came Thomas Littlejohn administrator of said estate and filed his statement, accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 25th day of April 1878, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

U. S. REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES.

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3223, 3231, 3238, and 3239, every person engaged in any business, occupation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Returns are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax. Application should be made to D. E. BOOTH, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Montgomery, Ala.

GREEN B. RAU,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

March 23—31.

LOOK OUT FOR

REAGAN'S

HE has located in Jacksonville for the purpose of running the

PAINTING

business. He does all styles, both Plain and Fancy. Thirty-four years experience makes him guarantee all work entrusted to his care. No material used but the best in market. Produce taken in exchange for work, at market price.

CHAS. H. RANGER.
Jacksonville, Sept. 29, 1877.

Tinware,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

BY

The most favorable season for amateur sportsmen to approach the moose is in the early spring. Then the surface of the snow, thawed by the sun during the day, is frozen into a firm crust by the sharp night frosts. This is strong enough to bear a man on snow shoes, or a dog, but breaks through beneath the weight of the moose. When pursued by a dog, the animal tries to escape; but sinking up to the hocks at every stride, and wounded about the thighs by the sharp crust, he soon tires, and is easily shot when the hunter comes up. This is almost the only way, except by watching their bathing places in summer, that this wary animal can be killed by any but the most skillful hunters. Few half-breeds and not every Indian are expert enough to track and kill a moose under ordinary circumstances, and it is a saying among them that a man may follow a moose all his life and not catch sight of one. In the region in the bushy lowlands, where he can be seen only at a distance, his hearing is so acute that the snapping of the smallest twig or the crackling of a dry leaf is sufficient to give him warning. The advent of a chronic cough has brought many a noted moose hunter to the brink of starvation, and compelled him to seek some other method of obtaining subsistence. A wild, windy day offers the best chance of approaching him, when the noises of the woods drown the stealthy footsteps of the hunter. Nevertheless, I have been told by Indians that in such days, when they have sighted a moose, they have sometimes approached him so close that he started back, and though many branches were cracking and waving in the wood, the animal started at the sound, distinguishing it from all the natural noises of the forest.

we had gone ashore, after paddling out the marshes near the mouth of

A BILIOUS HEADACHE, and all the uncomfortable symptoms accompanying a Disordered Liver may be speedily gotten rid of by the use of JAYNES' SATIVE PILLS.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY & CHAMPAIGNE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Head, Neuritis, Nervousness and Sleeplessness. Cure any case. Price 50c., postage free. Buy of Druggists. Office, No. 106 N. Lundy St., East

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One column three months.....60 00

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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Promptly,

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Orders by mail will receive due attention.

TERMS CASH.

ABSENT.

And I am from thee, and the weary miles

Come as a barrier 'twixt these arms and

thee;

Thy love-lit eyes, the sunshine of thy smiles,

I cannot see.

That deep outpouring of the soul's fond wish,

When lip meets lip in long ecstatic kiss,

And thoughts untongued speak, in the cheek's

dear flush,

Forbidden bliss.

That melting moment's calm, when passion's

spell,

Expiring, breathes a softly murmured sigh

And the head sinks to hide what else would

well

From half-closed eye.

All this, and more, that tongue could never

tell

Come as a memory chilled by absence'

From.

And the face throbs of love's most passionate

swell

In chaotic d down.

Is chastened to that purer, calmer light,

Whose power nor Time nor Distance can

dim.

For thy pure virtue and thy beauty's might

O'er both prevail.

Like some 'one's ear on mirrored lake's calm

breast,

Thy image shines in purity and peace.

And in the stillness of a soul at rest

All passions cease.

In a Fog.

Two and twenty, and yet Maude Hey-

wood never had loved before. "Before,"

I say—she scarcely yet knew the reason

which caused her pulses to quicken at

Wirt Douglas's step or the glad light to

sparkle in her eyes at his approach.

She had only known him six months.

Until she had met him, she had some-

times wondered why her heart failed

to respond to the many hands which

sought to touch the master chords.

They had lain dull and cold and life-

less, until a pair of eyes, darkly gray,

looked into hers, a voice with a subtle

magnetism spoke her name, and sud-

denly the mystery no longer was a

mystery, and she only wondered how

she could have lived her life heretofore

with no sense of its emptiness. It was

pleasure sufficient, drifting down the

current.

She almost dreaded the moment she

felt inevitable when he should ask her

to become his wife. He had not yet

uttered the words which should seal

the bond between them, but she felt as

though the love he had caused to spring

up into such power scarcely equalled

that which spoke in his every glance.

And showed in every act, but the pre-

sent, with its fullness of content, al-

lowed her little time to think of the

future. Her dream was so sweet she

could not make it reality.

Very lovely she looked the night of

Mrs. Raymond's ball. It was as though

her happiness had lent her an added

brilliance. Every glance turned on

her as she entered the rooms, but of

them all she noted only one.

"You are looking regally lovely this

evening, Miss Maude," he said, draw-

ing her arm through his with already

an air of possession. "Yet, your mirror,

doubtless, has told you the story, and

you do not need that my lips inorse

it. Have you remembered your promise

to my wait?"

An answer trembled on her lips, the

color still flushed her cheek, caused by

his words, when a gay voice called his

name.

"Surely, Mr. Douglas, you have not

deserted our standard! You promised

to arrange the stage for the tableaux

we are to have later in the evening,

and indeed we cannot get along with-

out your valuable assistance."

The speaker was a Miss Florence,

who, as she spoke, allured him with a

glance and smile.

A shade of annoyance passed over his

face, as, turning to his companion, he

begged for a few moments to be excused.

"Then, Miss Maude, I will return for

your dance."

This last, as Miss Florence, with tri-

umphant assurance, had clasped her

hand within his arm and carried him

off as a bird its prey.

It was no new trick for her, since,

in her very limited society experience,

she had learned to angle with consid-

are really smitten. No girl is going to

look like that, or show herself so com-

pletely entranced without the assur-

ance that it is welcome. I must ac-

knowledge that I am somewhat sur-

prised at so open a display, or so speed-

ily a transfer of affection."

The tone was half laughing, half

serious, and as in a dream the girl sat

waiting the reply. It came too quickly.

"Are you bereft of your senses, Will,

or am I? I should imagine both. You

know perfectly well that smiles from

that quarter are too polite to be choice.

Pour passer le temps, and a very short

time at that, one perhaps can bear their

dazzling light. Their brilliancy, how-

ever, never will destroy my reason, nor

cause my common-sense to desert me."

"A wrong play, Miss Maude. You

trumped my trick," interrupted Mr.

Rochester, shaking his head across the

table.

And Maude realizes that the speak-

ers, still unconscious of her presence,

have passed out of the room, away from

the quiet window seat where they had

thought themselves unobserved, and

she is sitting with a handful of painted

pictures, which she is supposed to dis-

pose of with unerring skill.

Mechanically she places them upon

the table, unheeding her partner's

glances of surprise, which she inter-

prets finally in the discovery that,

through her play, they have lost the

two odd tricks.

Two? Fatal blunder! They little know

she has just learned that the odd trick

which was to bring her her life's happi-

ness has been lost.

She rises from the table, stunned and

bewildered. The words she has heard

have struck her like so many blows,

each one sharp and incisive.

Has she, then, so worn her heart

upon her sleeve that he not alone but

others have seen it? Cruel! dishonor-

able! Had he not taught her to believe

that her smile was the sunshine of his

life, her frown a shadow to dim the

sunniest day?

"Don't look so sad, Miss Maude," in-

terrupted Mr. Rochester. "What can

we expect from the belle of the ball-

room, when we carry her away from

its glitter and glare to the quiet retreat

of a sober card-room, with her grand-

father for a partner? Come, I am too

old to accept a challenge, and I must

restore you to the place from which I

stole you, or certainly I shall receive

one."

A laughing reply is on her lips, the

color flames in her cheek like a crim-

son rose, her eyes grow almost black

with a luminous light, and it is as her

companion had predicted.

The threshold of the ball room is

hardly crossed ere a dozen eager aspi-

rans rush forward, to whom she smil-

ingly hands her card, which is re-

turned without one vacant space oppo-

sing the list of dances.

Then she sees him, flushed and smil-

ing, crossing the room toward her, and

reads in his face the triumphant assur-

ance that those moths may flutter as

they will around the candle, he knows

its light must shine for one alone, and

that one—oh, happy thought!—is him.</

JONES & EDMUNDSON

**AMERICAN AND ITALIAN
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And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monu-
ments and Headstones,
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 HOME PROTECTION “ “ HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
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 I think I am warranted in saying that these Companies are all in a
 healthy condition financially; have a CAPITAL ample and sufficient
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I. L. SWAN, Agent,
 Jacksonville, Ala.

Mea 25th, 1878—1 y

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THEN USE MILLER BROS CHEMICAL PAINT.

Ready for use in White and over One Hundred different colors made of strictly pure White Lead, Zinc and Linseed Oil chemically combined, warranted most Handsome and Cheaper and to last

WICE AS LONG as any other paint. It has taken the FIRST
PREMIUM at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union, and is or

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BOY LARGE
MACHINE IN
ENOUGH TO
THE WORLD.
DRIVE & MUL-

One do the Work of Ten Men!

It will grind and distribute, in the drill, rough Stable Manure, right

from the stable, at the rate of 1500 pounds per acre.

—o—

OFFICE OF R. O. RANDALL.
GEN'L AGT. & MANAGER MOBILE LIFE INS. CO.,
GADSDEN, ALA., August 17, 1877.

MESSRS. LINDER & MONTGOMERY, Peek's Hill, Ala.—

Dear Sirs:—The Linder Distributor is all I claim for it, and I am perfectly satisfied with my investment in it. The one I bought you in April last has already been used for itself in sowing labor and fertilizers, on a town farm of only 20 acres. A Alabama invention and enterprise I commend it, and wish you success commensurate with the merits of your machine. Yours truly,

R. O. RANDALL.

J. W. PHARES, Belmont, Sampter County, Ala., says: Your Distributor has been a complete success. I distributed evenly and without trouble as much manure as I wished to the acre—manure that had never been composted, but with considerable, in it just as it came from the stable. I am well pleased with it, and consider it the most useful machine to farmers that has ever been introduced, and would not be without one for thrice its cost.

SEMON LANGFORD, Alexandria, Ala., says: I am well pleased with it, and would not take a ten cent of the best Guano in the world for it and do without it.

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Bolting, &c.
Dec. 30 '71.—1v.


W. C. LAND

every one comfortable and their stay pleasant while with us. Every convenience given to all commercial men for showing samples.

Board	per	day	\$3 00
"	"	week	9 00
"	"	month	25 00

Reasonable reduction on board & day for regular customers, and country people.

WATCH MAKER
& J. EWELLE
Jacksonville, Fla.



AGRICULTURE.

LIGHT STABLES.—Dark stables are an abomination and should not be tolerated. There is no necessity to sacrifice comfort, either in winter or summer, to secure enough light. A horse's eyes are enlarged—the pupil of the eye is—by being kept in a dark stable. He has the harness put on him, and he is suddenly brought out into the bright, glaring sunlight, which contracts the pupil so suddenly as to cause extreme pain. By persevering in this very foolish and injudicious, as well as cruel practice, the nerves of the eyes become impaired, and, if continued long enough, loss of sight will ensue. To see how very painful it is to face a bright light after having been for some time in the dark, take a walk some dark night for a short time, until the eye becomes accustomed to the darkness, then drop in, suddenly, to some well-lighted room, and you will be sorely able to see for a few moments in the sudden light. You know how painful it is to yourself; then why have your horse repeatedly to bear such unnecessary pain? A dark stable is invariably a damp one, and such stables are not yet willing to put either a valuable working or driving horse in. Give good ventilation, let the sunshine and the air have a chance to affect an entrance, and your stables will be purer and more healthy. Windows should never be at the head of the stall, for the bright lighting will also spoil a horse's eyes.

RELIEF FOR CONTRACTED HOOF.—If the contraction is not of too long standing, it may probably be cured by reversing the treatment which produced it. Contraction may be caused by idleness in a stall, standing on a hard dry floor, carelessness in shoeing, wearing the same shoe too long without resting, or by some disease attended by more or less fever. Get the horse's feet on a moist standing place like a puddle of wet clay or swamp mud. If not to be driven on a hard road, remove the shoes for a few weeks and let the feet come to the ground. The weights of the horse pressing upon the frog will tend to spread the heels and bring all parts of the foot into the natural position. We should see that the shoes which our horses are compelled to wear constantly should fit as perfectly as possible, and also that they are not retained after the hoof has outgrown them. Professor Gamewell recommended, as an ointment for the contracted hoof, parts of sweet oil, pine tar and nutmeg tallow, to which a little beeswax may be added to harden it. Keeping the hoof coated with this will prevent further drying, and will help to soften the horn and allow the different parts of the foot to resume their natural position.

ASPARAGUS.—But few farmers have this delicious, early spring vegetable in perfection, because they do not know how to cultivate it properly. It is a perennial plant, which, if once set, produces its crop of tender, rich and succulent stalks year after year with very little cultivation. It may be started from seeds or roots, which should be set in a deeply-trenched bed, well drained, and manured just as rich as rich can be, and heavily salted. Every autumn cut off the tops and cover the bed with a thick coat of manure, and in the spring fork up the ground lightly before the sprouts start. The best asparagus is that which is grown above ground. The only drawback to the cultivation of this excellent vegetable is that it is difficult to get the first crop, which cannot be cut until the third or fourth year from the seed.

CURE FOR CHOKING CATTLE.—Should cattle be at any time in danger of choking, by reason of any foreign substance sticking in the throat, take of the chewing tobacco enough to make a ball as large as a hen's egg, dampen it with molasses so that it can be compressed into a ball and will adhere closely, elevate the animal's head, pull out the tongue and crowd the ball far down the throat. Repeat this every five minutes it will cause sickness and vomiting, relaxing the muscles so that the potato or whatever may cause the choking will be thrown up.

THE American Agriculturist, in speaking of the Hessian fly, says anything that will disturb the larvae in their operations will be beneficial, as will also any fertilizing application that will strengthen the plants. Rolling the wheat, sowing five bushels of salt, or fifty bushels of unleached wood ashes, or ten bushels of soft soap, have all been found of use in destroying the insects and in stimulating the growth of the wheat.

The Osages.—The Osages are naturally good and kind-hearted. They are full of affection towards their sick, and particularly towards their children. Once, however, death has struck a fatal blow, they are left without any hope. They (the pagan Osages) indeed believe in a future life; but their ideas about it are very much confused, and when death takes away any one, especially a dear child, they think that the affliction has been brought upon them by one of their enemies, who, not daring to attack them personally, has done this through the agency of some wicked spirit. Hence, no sooner have they buried the dead, than they swear vengeance, and leave for the plains, not to return till they have killed some of their enemies, in retaliation for their loss.

The funeral of the pagan Osage does not occupy much time. On the spot where a dear one has expired, the mother, the wife and the other women in attendance, take a handful of mud and besmear with it the right half of their long hair—as it were to show that they come from dust and to dust they must return. This done, they can now begin their solemn dirge. This consists in repeating again and again, as loud as they can, the words "Ido! Ido! I—do! do! do!" inflicting these words in a peculiar way. They pronounce the first two in a lamenting, interrogatory tone; the last three they sound in the note of the wild dove's moaning, so familiar to people living near the woods.

What they mean by those sorrowful words is a mystery they themselves cannot give any account of, except that it is an expression of love and sorrow they have learned from their grandfathers. As a great many facts could be brought to prove that the Osages as well as all these Western Indians are of Eastern origin, why could we not say that these words are derived from the old *Idia*? I leave to linguists to decide the question.

The heart-rending mourning of the

women is soon followed by the ferocious voices of the men, who in their turn make the very air vibrate with terror. Now their feelings are excited most powerfully; so much so, that sometimes, in their wild excitement, gesticulating with their knives, they slash themselves in order to see some blood flowing, for it seems that this is one of their dogmas, that they cannot appease the Great Spirit, and render him favorable towards the departed, but by blood.

This exciting scene will last a little over one hour; then they proceed to the burial. A high bluff is generally selected for the purpose. Here no grave is dug, but the dead is seated on the dog, leaning on some rocks, and facing the rising sun. His head is shaved, and painted with vermilion. Numbers of rings ornament his ears and fingers; his naked arms are banded with beautiful bracelets, and long wampums fall from his neck on his bare breast. His loins are girded with a nicely-woven sash, and he wears well-trimmed leggings tied with rich garters. The whole body is wrapped in a new blanket. On one side they place his bow and arrows, on the other his tomahawk and catgut. Now a chief addresses him for the last time and bids him farewell. This done the women, like industrious bees, go to work and very quickly put up a wall, either with rocks or sods, around the remains of their departed friend. While this is going on, the favorite horse of the dead man is slain on the spot. Sculp of enemies and the head of the horse are hung on two posts, as tutelary genii to protect the grave, and with this the funeral ends.

However, the mourning is not over yet. No, indeed; but the dearer the departed was, the longer it will last. It consists in very severe fasting, which they practice for weeks and months, so that they are not to allow themselves any food but once in twenty-four hours, and this after sunset. At the end of the week they take a day of rest, and this over, they continue their seven days' fasting for a long time, abstaining during all this period from every kind of enjoyment. We have seen some very robust men come to a premature death by this mode of penance, by which they propitiate the Great Spirit in favor of their departed friends.

When a Christian Osage dies, his articles of devotion, crucifix, beads, etc., are buried with him. No Christian Indian will allow a corpse to be hung over his grave; on the contrary, it is always ornamented with a small cross, which is rude in material—for it consists commonly of two simple sticks tied together with bark, but is nevertheless the symbol of pardon, and of hope of a better life to come.

SCIENTIFIC.

Bad Bridge Building.—Professor Merriam, of the Sheffield Scientific School, College, says that a terrible railway disaster at Fairville to detect in the original construction of the bridge, as well as to the neglect of examination and repairs. He shows by figures that the upper chord and the tie rods were not strong enough, and it is not important which gave way first. The upper chord shows a cross section of 234 square inches when it should have had 366; the lower chord 336 inches instead of 322, and the tie rods, 15 inches of 82, instead of the material was insufficient; the bridge was not properly covered as structures of that class should be, to protect them from rain, ice and snow. It was not required when its top chord became rotten by exposure. The railroad company that built the bridge of insufficient material and neglected its repairs, must take the responsibility for the disaster; but if the State inspectors had understood their duty and performed it, the bridge would not have fallen; "I would have been torn down and rebuilt in accordance with accepted scientific formula, which define the proportions of material required in various positions to sustain a probable load."

Fire Jets.—Some important experiments have lately been made by London fire jets, under various degrees of pressure of force, the results of which have been published in detail, and are substantially as follows: With a jet of low jet, say of some thirty feet, about seven-eighths of the head or pressure effective at the orifice of the jet will be absorbed, as the height of the column of water—that is to say, forty feet of head at the orifice would give a jet of about thirty-five feet in perfectly still air; but as the height of the jets are increased—and increased they are, if there are to be of any service in extinguishing fires in modern buildings, when are so lofty—the percentage which the column of water produced bears to the effective pressure producing it becomes less and less, so that a jet to rise to the height of eighty feet, there must be a pressure of about 130 feet. Moreover, the higher the jet, the greater must be the diameter of the column of water.

Dr. Croll calculates that two bodies, each of half the mass of the sun, moving directly toward each other, with a velocity of 476 miles per second, would, by their concussion, generate in a single moment 50,000,000 years' heat of that now given forth by the sun. He continues: "It must be borne in mind that the 476 miles per second is the velocity at that moment of collision. But more than one-half of this velocity, or 238 miles per second, would be derived from their mutual attractions as they approached each other. We have, consequently, to assume an original or projected velocity of only 238 miles per second. If the original velocity was 238 miles per second, this, with the 274 derived from gravity, would generate an amount of heat which would suffice for 300,000,000 years. And if we assume the original velocity to have been 1,700 miles per second, an amount of heat would be generated in a single moment which would suffice for no less than 800,000,000 years."

Plants intended for the herbaceous are reported to remain their natural colors if dried in a warm mixture composed of one part of hydrochloric acid and six hundred parts of alcohol.

A LINGERING AND GENERALLY FATAL DISEASE often results from a severe cold left to take care of itself. Better promptly resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, on the first symptoms of a cough or cold, and a severe and lingering cold or a fatal disease will be avoided.

DOMESTIC.

GUN ACCIDENTS.—Guns should always be carried at the half-cock, as neither a blow on the trigger nor a pull at the trigger will bring the hammer into action. There is no necessity whatever for a gun to be otherwise than at the half-cock, unless game is immediately in front of it. Further, it may not be out of place to add, that it is dangerous, when shooting in company, for the gun to be swung round in taking aim with the hand on the trigger. This will hold the line of sight, and the gun be raised at the proper moment. Accidents from guns bursting are rare, but caution is very necessary in getting over fences to see that no earth gets lodged in the muzzle, or in winter time that the latter does not get blocked up by snow dripping from bushes or otherwise. These obstacles, although they may be easily removed, are quite sufficient, if they remain, to burst the strongest barrels when the piece is fired. This is caused by the wonderful velocity of the expanding gases. This expansion, which is said to be at about the rate of seven thousand feet per second, is the same in all directions, and the least check at the muzzle of the gun causes such a sudden increased pressure on its sides that the latter are unable to resist its effects, and are burst open. No one is more cautious or scrupulously careful in the use of his gun than an old sportsman, and he is no more readily than he detects and condemns carelessness in the manipulation of their guns in others.

RYE AND INDIAN BREAD.—I saw a receipt for making rye and Indian bread, which was too modern to suit some. I will give mine, which is as our grandfathers used to make it. Take two parts Indian corn-meal, and one part rye-flour, or middlings of wheat flour; one spoonful of sugar, one cup yeast; mix with milk and water, and let it stand in a warm place for twelve hours, then mix again, and put in the baking dish; let stand some fifteen or twenty minutes, then bake in a hot oven two or three hours. We used to let it stand in a brick oven over night. Such ovens are not often found now.

TO MAKE DOLLY VANDER CAKE take four eggs, two cups white sugar (granulated preferred), one-half cup butter (soft), one-half cup raisins stoned and chopped, one-half cup of currants, one-half a nutmeg, two teaspoons of cinnamon, one teaspoon of cloves, and one of nutmeg. Bake in separate dishes; put the raisins and currants in one, and the nutmeg and cinnamon in another, and pile them up as coconut or jelly cake.

COCONUT ICEING.—Take half a pound of finely-grated coconut, the whites of four eggs, and a cup of powdered sugar; break the whites into a froth, add the sugar, and mix thoroughly; add to this one cup of raisins stoned and chopped, one-half cup of currants, one-half a nutmeg, two teaspoons of cinnamon, one teaspoon of cloves, and one of nutmeg. Bake in separate dishes; put the raisins and currants in one, and the nutmeg and cinnamon in another, and pile them up as coconut or jelly cake.

TEA RUSKS.—Make a batter with a cupful of new milk, or milk that has been scalded, a cupful of yeast, half a cup of sugar, and a cup of flour, an egg, and flour to thicken it. Let it rise in the morning, and mold thoroughly; set it again to rise, and if it rises light enough to mold and put in your pans, stir it with a spoon, and let it rise in the mold again, cut with a biscuit cutter, set to rise in the pans, and bake in a quick oven twenty minutes.

POTATO PIE.—One pound of mashed potatoes, rubbed through a colander; one-half pound of butter rubbed to a cream with two cupfuls of white sugar; six eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately, and mixed together; squeeze into the potatoes while hot; one teaspoonful of nutmeg, the same of onion. Bake in shells of paste, or in a shallow dish, with a good paste, without covers. To be eaten cold.

APPLE BREAD.—To one quart of meal put one pint of chopped apples, ripe and juicy, one egg, a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut, and enough water to form a stiff dough. This is a favorite dish with children. Some prefer it with sugar on the dough, it is fit to eat without.

A Cave in Pennsylvania.—Recently whilst Mr. Spence was quarrying stone on the farm of Samuel Worst, in Lancaster county, Pa., he uncovered the entrance of what proved to be a remarkable cave. The entrance was only large enough for a man to crawl in, but after proceeding a distance of 20 feet it became large enough for a man to walk erect, and a short distance further on rises to a height of 31 feet, and varies from 11 to 18 feet in width, and is 400 yards long. The roof and sides of the cave are covered with stalactites, some of which are 3 feet long. A narrow passage leads from the cave to another which is about six times as large as the first. The stream of water running through it is also a beautiful lake, about 150 yards long and about two-thirds as wide. A small stream runs from the lake and empties into the large one. In the lake several small fish were seen, which, on being caught, were thought to be sightless. The cave has not yet been fully explored, and more curious features may be discovered.

Abandoned at Sea.—At all times ships of one kind or another are floating about at sea, abandoned by officers and crew, in various states of decay. Some are dismantled and in ruins, some are swimming like water, and others are in a state of decay. They are driven hither and thither by wind and waves may direct. So people's lives are endangered, and the assumption, are abandoned by physicians and friends as incurable, yet thousands of such cases are cured by the use of Dr. S. C. Matthews' Catarrh Remedy. The Catarrh Remedy is a powerful and healing local application, while the Discovery purifies and enriches the blood, and imparts tone and vigor to the system.

Dr. Pierce's—Dear Sir: I suffered for twelve years with that most offensive and loathsome of all diseases—catarrh. My taste and smell were completely destroyed. I procured a supply of Dr. S. C. Matthews' Catarrh Remedy, and used it according to directions. I was completely cured, and am now as healthy as ever. I have saved my life. Ever respectfully yours, W. D. PIERCE.

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HUMOROUS.

A CASE OF SELF-DEFENSE.—A young lad was visiting the family of Warden Sturtevant, at the State Prison, a short time since, when Rutledge Dick, who was out about the place doing chores as a sort of trusty man, attracted the attention of Dick somewhat to the annoyance and accommodation of the lad. He believed that he had ever done anything that could bring down upon him the heavy hand of a prison. One day the young lady said to him: "What are you in here for, Dick?" "For highway robbery, miss." "Oh, dear me! Highway robbery! But you were not guilty—you didn't rob any one, Dick?" "O, yes I did! I robbed Colonel Stone."

"What! Colonel Stone of Virginia City—Colonel Stone, the lawyer?" "Yes, Colonel Stone, the lawyer." "Why, Dick, what made you rob Colonel Stone?"

"Drawing near to the young lady's side, and casting a searching glance about the yard as though to make sure he was not observed. Dick shaded the lad's eyes with his hand, and on drawing near to the lad, he said: 'I did it in self-defense.'"

THE GAME OF LIFE.—Man's life is a game of cards. First, it is "only-gone," and he is "out of the game." Then he "draws the green." Then he "loses the 'game' when his mother takes a husband, and he goes to the 'house of the living dead' with her. Then he "wins the 'game' when he is 'born.' Then, with his 'diamonds' he 'wins' the 'queen of hearts.' Tired of 'playing a lone hand,' he expresses his desire to 'draw a partner,' and he 'throws out his cards,' and the clergyman takes a ten dollar bill out of him 'on a pair.' She 'orders him up,' to 'build ricks,' like a 'queen of hearts.' He 'draws a partner,' and he 'wins the 'game' when he is 'born.' Then, with his 'diamonds' he 'wins' the 'queen of hearts.' Tired of 'playing a lone hand,' he expresses his desire to 'draw a partner,' and he 'throws out his cards,' and the clergyman takes a ten dollar bill out of him 'on a pair.' She 'orders him up,' to 'build ricks,' like a 'queen of hearts.' 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SUNSET.

How beautiful the quiet hour
Which closing daylight brings!
When o'er the earth a golden shower
The glow of sunset flings!
Upon the lofty mountain's brow
A faded glory lies;
While from a tree-decked vale below
The dewy vapors rise.

A peaceful balm breathes through the air
That lulls the aching breast;
That soothes the burden child of care,
And gives the weary rest!
The anxious thoughts that cloud the day,
Like startled shadows glide,
And fade beneath the softening ray
Of tranquil eve-tide.

Who Stole the Money.

I have learned, in the course of my legal experience, that circumstantial evidence alone is a dangerous theory upon which to base conviction in criminal cases. I have known several cases in which the innocent have been grossly wronged through this means, a very plausible instance, I remember, being in substance as follows:

A pale, scared boy, some fourteen years old, was brought into the municipal court, in a neighboring city, one morning, evidently in great tribulation, who was arraigned upon a charge of theft in his employer's store.

"What is your name?" asked the judge, quietly.

"Johnny Briggs," said the boy, humbly.

"Where do you live?"

"Down North End, sir."

"Now, Mr. Clerk, what is the case?" said the judge, with some interest.

"The old story, your honor," replied the clerk, familiarly. "Thieving. He's stolen a pocketbook, and won't give any account of it."

"Where are the witnesses?"

"Here, your honor. The loser of the money, and the boy's late employer."

"Has he no counsel—no friend in court?"

"I haven't seen any, your honor; and he don't look as if he were overburdened in that way," replied the clerk, sarcastically.

"Proceed with the evidence?"

The child's employer took the stand first, and stated the case.

He was a well-dressed man, but had hard features—a worldly-minded, selfish appearing person—and thus testified:

"A stranger came into my store, your honor, and made a purchase. He paid me thirty dollars, ordered his goods sent home, and went out, but returned in a short time for his pocketbook, which he missed directly, and was certain he had left it on the counter, carelessly. This boy, Johnny, your honor, had been with me but a few weeks, and I noticed that he hurried away out of the shop immediately, and I did not see him for three days afterward. There was nobody in the store at that time but Johnny and I. The money was gone, and I did not find it. He has been able to give me no account of it, or rather, refused to do so, and there can be no doubt that he is the thief. I took him out of the street, and set him to work out of charity, and this is the return he makes me. He was a poor vagrant, and has deceived me."

"Is that all, sir?"

"Yes, your honor."

The owner of the money then stated that the merchant's testimony was correct. He had lost seventy dollars in the manner described—that he saw no one in the store but this boy and his master, and the lad had disappeared on his immediate return to the store, upon discovering his loss. He was very positive he had not taken the wallet with him, but remembered just where he left it upon the counter, near where this Johnny was engaged putting up the goods. He had no shadow of doubt that he had purloined it and got away with it during his brief absence, for he had not been seen about his business for three days afterwards by anybody, and he noticed that the boy seemed uneasy and restless during his stay there. He could not afford to lose this money, and thought such young rogues should be made an example of.

"Now, my boy," said the judge, "have you anything to say? You have heard the testimony of your former employer, and this person who has lost his money, and the case is very much against you. Do you wish to say anything, or explain, eh?"

"No, sir; I can't."

"It is a kind of case," said his honor, "that is getting lamentably common among us, and we must do our duty in the endeavor to check the growth of this evil. Mr. Clerk, I shall commit this boy to the House of Correction for one year."

And the judge arose to adjourn the court.

"May it please your honor," I said respectfully, "will you allow me, before this sentence is officially recorded, to address the court briefly?"

"Certainly, Mr. S.," replied his honor, pleasantly. "Do you know anything of this case?"

"No, your honor. I have never seen any of these parties until this hour."

But the lad does not look like a thief to my vision, and he has no friends to say a word for him here.

I have listened to the testimony, and with the utmost deference to your honor's judgment in the case, I respectfully suggest that the evidence against the boy, though very plausible and connecting, is but circumstantial."

"Very dangerously so," suggested the court, civilly.

"I admit that, your honor," I said, frankly. "And though it is scarcely within the ordinary rules of courts at this late stage of the business, I pray the court to allow me, on this trembling frightened boy's behalf, to ask the last witness in this case a few brief questions."

"Certainly; there is no objection, sir."

And I had the loser of the money upon the stand again directly.

"You say you missed your pocketbook after leaving the store, sir?" I inquired.

"Yes, sir—with seventy dollars in it."

"You are sure you didn't take it with you when you went?"

"No sir, I did not."

"You might have done so."

"But I didn't, sir."

"You couldn't have dropped it, then, in your hurry as you went?"

"I didn't have it. I left it on the counter, near where the boy was putting up the goods, and I've no question that he took it."

"You came back; how soon?"

"Within five minutes or so."

"And the boy was gone?"

"Yes, sir, and the pocketbook," added the witness sharply.

"That's all, sir," I remarked.

And the gentleman sat down. I had not made much progress as yet, but I next asked the lad to stand up, when I spoke to him kindly, and said:

"Johnny, why did you hurry out that night as he says you did?"

"Cause mother was dread sick," said he tearfully; "an' me an' my little Nuddy was all that she had to take care of her. An' I went straight home and didn't know nothin' 'bout no money no way."

"You went home because your mother was sick. How long has she been sick?"

"A good while, sir."

"But why didn't you return to your work? Why were you absent three days just then?"

"Mother's dead, sir," said the boy, sadly.

"When did she die?"

"That night, sir. An' I staid away 'cause I had to go to her funeral with Nuddy, an' he's all alone now—sir."

"And you know nothing of this lost pocketbook?"

"I have never seen it in all my life, sir; an' I don't steal nothin'—never, for poor mother alius said I must be honest ef I starved; and God would know ef I nobdly else found it out; an' at wicked boys go to the bad place, sir. I never stole nothin', sir—never."

And here the little fellow burst into tears, and could say no more. While I—

I confess it was wiping my own eyes, briefly, I observed that his honor was actually busily engaged in the same occupation. But the court room was close, and it was a warm day. Perhaps it was perspiration.

"Your honor," I said, after a moment of silence and clearing of the throat, "the prosecution here have surely no cause for conviction. I don't believe this boy knows any more of this lost money than you or I do. It has not been found in his possession; he had no chance to spend it; no one testifies that he ever had it, save on suspicion; and I cannot think your honor will imprison this child, who has so touchingly though innocently explained himself, upon what is, at the most, but circumstantial evidence. He says he is parentless and I think your honor will not doubt this assertion. The dead mother, whose form he has just laid under the sod, was plainly a good, true woman, and John had not been taught at home to be a thief, evidently. I crave the leniency of the court in this lad's behalf, and I ask that Johnny may be discharged, since there is no direct evidence against him."

"You can go, Johnny," said the clerk, with unusual pleasantness for him, a moment afterwards, as the judge said something briefly to his subordinate, and immediately adjourned the court, to the evident astonishment of the boy's accuser.

I shook the poor fellow's hand, took him out of the court room with me, told him who I was, at his own request, and saw him running down the street as fast as his little legs would carry him, soon after the reversed decision of his honor. The result of my voluntary effort in this affair was very gratifying to me, for I felt assured the boy was innocent. But the most agreeable part of the "case" was yet to come for me.

About a month afterwards a poorly dressed lad entered my law office, one cold, raw morning, cap in hand, whom I quickly recognized as Johnny, who said:

"Good morning, Mr. S. You was kind enough to help me out, in the court, t'other day, sir."

"Yes, I remember you. Come to the fire, Johnny."

"Thank you, sir. It's pretty cold, sir."

"Very. Where's your overcoat?"

"A what sir?"

"Your coat. Outside jacket."

"Bless you, I hadn't got none. But I don't mind it. I'm used to it, sir. I

only came to thank you, sir, an' to tell you that it's all right about the pocketbook. The man's found it."

"Where? How?" I asked, with deep interest.

"Well, I did it up, in my hurry to get off that night, in one of his big bundles that he bought. He didn't find it for a week, 'cos he didn't open the parcel at home that it got worked into somehow, I don't know how. But he went and told my master about it—who turned me off, you know, for stealin' it, when I didn't know nothin' 'bout it—and one of the shop-boys told me of it yesterday."

I congratulated the lad, and then induced him to give me his history.

He was now an orphan—an intelligent but uneducated boy, and one who had been bred in poverty, but honestly his good mother's counsels and teachings had had a salutary effect upon his mind, and an influence which was lasting, I conceived. He was out of work and wanted employment. I recommended him to a neighbor, and secured him a good place subsequently.

He was always very grateful to me for the service I had so accidentally rendered him in court, and he proved a thoroughly honest and good servant in the years that followed that little incident.

This event is one which confirms me in my opinion that it is unsafe to convict upon circumstantial evidence only.

A Historic Duel.

In 1824 John Quincy Adams was elected President, and Henry Clay, who had been one of the rival candidates, made Secretary of State. This appointment aroused John Randolph's indignation, and he publicly denounced it as a "combination between the Puritan and the blackleg." Clay could do no less than send a challenge, which was accepted, and yet both were old enough to know better, for Randolph was fifty-three, while Clay was only four years younger. The evening before the duel, Randolph sent for Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina, and told him he intended to receive Clay's fire without returning it, adding, "nothing shall induce me to harm a hair of his head. I will not make his wife a widow nor his children orphans." His eyes then filled with tears, and after a brief conversation his visitor took his leave, but returned at midnight. He found Randolph reading "Paradise Lost," on whose beauties he began to expatiate in his usually eloquent manner. The duel was then mentioned, and Randolph's decision was objected to, since his second had refused to see him shot down in such a manner. "Well, sir," said Randolph, "if I see the devil in Clay's eye and malice premeditated to take my life, then I may change my mind."

The next afternoon the meeting took place on the banks of the Potomac. Randolph saw no "devil in Clay's eye," but the calm expression of a man who felt the importance of his honor. Says Hamilton, "I shall never forget the scene as long as I live. Here were two of the most extraordinary men our country had produced, about to meet in mortal combat. I took Randolph's hand while the pistols were being loaded, but felt not the quivering of one pulsation. He turned to me and said, 'Clay is calm, but not vindictive. I hold my purpose, Hamilton—remember this.' The meeting was soon consummated. Clay fired without effect, and Randolph discharged his pistol in the air. As soon as Clay saw this, he instantly approached his former antagonist and exclaimed with ill-concealed sensibility, 'I trust in God, my dear sir, you are untouched. After what has occurred I would not have harmed you for a thousand worlds.' They parted, and never were embittered by political strife. Soon after Randolph retired from Congress, and on his last visit to Washington he held a final interview with his former opponent, which was of a tender character.

Randolph claimed Pocahontas among his earliest American ancestry. He was conscious of his own vagaries, and lived in frequent dread of insanity. Both he and Clay died in the communion of the Episcopal church, and are buried, the one at Ashland, and the other in his native Roanoke. It may be added that John Randolph was foreman of the grand jury which indicted Aaron Burr for treason at Richmond more than seventy years ago.

Instinct of Birds.

Notwithstanding many opinions to the contrary, it seems certain that birds often die a natural death. One reason why their bodies are so rarely found is, that on the approach of death their instinct prompts them to keep away in some hole or under cover, where there would be least liable to fall a prey to their natural enemies. It is doubtful if any of the game birds, like the pigeon and grouse, ever die of old age, or the semi-game birds, like the bobolink, or the "century-living" crow; but in what other form can death overtake the humming-bird, or even the swift and the barn swallow? Such are true birds of the air; they may be occasionally lost at sea during their migrations, but so far as I know, they are not preyed upon by any other species.

Ten persons, each over one hundred years old, died in New York city last year.

A daughter of General Rosecrans has just died at the Ursuline Convent, St. Martin, Ohio.

Humming Birds.

The humming birds form one compact family named Trochilidae. They are all small birds, the largest known being about the size of a swallow, while the smallest are minute creatures whose bodies are hardly larger than a bumblebee. Their distinguishing features are excessively short legs and feet, very long and pointed wings, a long and slender bill and a long extensible tubular tongue; and these characters are found combined in no other birds. The feet are exceedingly small and delicate, often beautifully tufted with down and so short as to be hardly visible beyond the plumage. The toes are placed in most birds, three in front and one behind, and have very strong and sharply curved claws, and the feet serve probably to cling to their perch rather than to support the weight of the body. The wings are long and narrow, but strong, and the first quill is the longest, a peculiarity found in hardly any other birds but a few of the swifts. The bill varies greatly in length, but is always long, slender, and pointed, the upper mandible being the widest and lapping over the lower at each side, thus affording ample protection to the delicate tongue, the perfect action of which is essential to that bird's existence. The humming bird's tongue is very long, and is capable of being greatly extended beyond the beak and rapidly drawn back, by means of muscles which are attached to the hyoid or tongue bones, and I bend round over the back and top of the head to the very forehead, just as in the woodpeckers. The two blades, or laminae, of which the tongue of birds usually seem to be formed, are here greatly lengthened, broadened out, and each rolled up, so as to form a complete double tube, connected down the middle, and with the outer edges in contact, but not united. The extremities of the tubes are, however, flat and fibrous. This tubular and retractile tongue enables the bird to suck up honey from the nectaries of flowers, and also to capture small insects; but whether the latter pass down the tubes or are entangled in the fibrous tips, and thus draw back into the gullet, is not known. The only other birds with a similar tubular tongue are the sun birds of the east, which, however, have no affinity whatever with these humming birds.

An Unfulfilling Sign.

"What makes you think they're engaged, Mrs. Berkley?" asked the neighbor. "Has Julia's mother ever intimated anything of the kind to you?"

"Oh, dear, gracious, no. She never so much as hinted it," replied Mrs. Berkley.

"Then what makes you think it's all settled between 'em? It ain't over three months since he commenced waiting on her."

"That don't make any difference—they've known each other for two or three years. She's as likely a girl as any—not bad looking, and he's—"

"Yes—yes; all true enough. But what makes you think they're engaged? That's what puzzles me."

"Why, in a bless you, I know it as well as if I'd heard the whole bargain with my own ears."

"Go on—go on."

"Yes, as I was saying, last Sunday afternoon, my Marthy met 'em out walking together and stopped to chat with 'em a minute. As soon as she got home and told me they had both been eating onions, I knew it was all arranged, and I shan't be a bit surprised to hear any day that the cards are out for a speedy wedding. A sign like that never fails."

The Cagots.

This people have always been a puzzle to ethnologists. They are a sort of Pariah race, outcasts, living in the northern slopes of the Pyrenees. Since the Middle Ages they have been a shunned race, and the objects of general aversion. They were kept separate at church and at market. It was even said that they differed from ordinary men; it was believed that their ears were of a peculiar shape. These outcasts lived in a distinct quarter. In some churches they entered at a special door, and the deacon served them holy water at the end of a stick. Their contact was pollution, and whatever they touched was unclean. They were compelled to wear the badge of a duck's or goose's foot, in red cloth, on their dingy gaberdes. A Cagot who dared to touch a sacred vessel in church, had his hand cut off and nailed to the church door. They could not intermarry with their neighbors; and a lord in the eighteenth century committed a mortal offense by marrying a pretty Cagot girl. Their oath was scarcely allowed in a court of justice. Up to the time of Louis XIV. they were such outcasts that they were not taxed.

Their condition is ameliorated now, but they are still a separate people; they are strictly "endogenous" and the reason is obvious; no girl of the district will marry a Cagot. If he would shake off the curse he must emigrate. But they may freely go to church. One tradition of the origin of the Cagots is that they are descendants of the wounded men who fought in the great battles in the passes of the Pyrenees, who never found their way out of the valley; that their ancestors were in the flight of Ronoveaux where Roland fell. Some historians trace them back to Clovis's time, and make them "dogs of Goths," descended from the men defeated in the

battle of Vouille. The suggestion that they are Abigines is negated by the fact they were Cagots before there were Abigines heretics.

Light is thrown upon the origin of this singular people by the investigation of M. De Bochas, published recently in *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The Cagots are not confined to the Pyrenees. They are found in Brittany and in Polton. They were called "gafos" in Spain, and "cacous" in Brittany. It appears that "gafos" in Spanish means a leper and that "kakod" has the same meaning in ancient Breton. It is, therefore, now suggested that they were once either lepers or suspected of leprosy. Leprosy was a disease that raged in the medieval ages and the persons

J. G. CALDWELL,
The old Forney Corner.
On hand the best brands of Chewing TOBACCOES, including Swanson's Pride and Durham Smoking Tobacco. He has the largest stock of O. F. in Town. Among his brands find the Solace, Margarita, Roy, and the favorite Tidal White, Gelatine, Imported Chow Boston Baked Beans, Salmon & Goods in great variety at
J. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go buy one of those choice Sugar Cakes at
J. G. CALDWELL'S.

Ed. G. CALDWELL'S.
Cheap Groceries for Cash at the old Forney Corner.

Ed. G. CALDWELL'S.
Fresh Meat at the old Forney Corner.

Ed. G. CALDWELL'S.
Vegetable and Flower seeds for sale cheap at the old Forney Corner.

Go buy one of those fine Flows of the Towhee brand at
Ed. G. CALDWELL'S.

A splendid lot of new Tin-ware at
Ed. G. CALDWELL'S.

A fine article of kerosine oil at
Ed. G. CALDWELL'S.

New lot of stone-ware at E. G. CALDWELL'S.

Salt at manufacturers' prices at E. G. CALDWELL'S.

Get your 20 mackerel for one dollar at E. G. CALDWELL'S.

SEED CORN.
100 BUSHELS very superior White Seed Corn, carefully selected and matured for years, by David P. Walker, of Monroe county, Tenn. This corn is offered at \$1 per bushel. Apply or send orders to
MADDOX & PRIVETT.

You just ought to try the Little Fairy, a pure Havana five cent cigar, for sale at the Red Store.

A lot of nice Side Meat, at MADDOX & PRIVETT'S, cheap for cash.

A fine lot of Harness Leather, for or black, at the Red Store, can be bought at 38 cents per pound by the side.

Several nice Kip and Calf Skins; also side upper, cheap at M. & P. North Eastern Seed Potatoes, the best on the market at the Red Store.

MADDOX & PRIVETT have a lot of SMOKED JOWLS, the cheapest meat you can buy.

HONEY strained or in the comb at the RED STORE.

MADDOX & PRIVETT claim to have the BEST TOBACCO in town—try it and see if they are right.

Go to the RED STORE to GET your PLOW gear.

P. & E. L. PARR,
Grocers & Commission Merchants.

Solicit consignments of all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Lard, and any other article usually sold in a Grocery Store.

Go to Parr and buy SUGAR, COFFEE, Meal, Grits and Hominy.

If you want SOAP that will clean your clothes without washing, go to Parr's and buy their Magic Soap.

The best Smoking TOBACCO is the genuine Blackwell. Parrs have it—try it. Also Chewing Tobacco.

Go to Parrs to buy your Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Nuts and Cakes—come early, come all.

The Parrs are selling 25 lbs best Pearl GRITS for \$1.

Go to Parrs to buy MATCHES at 40c per doz. round wood boxes.

W. P. & E. L. PARR will pay the market price in cash for Corn, Meal, Flour, Butter, Bacon and Lard, &c.

BEST SEED CORN in Ala. Virginia White, raised by J. O. Camp 65 Calhoun co, for sale by PARRS.

If you want TIN-WARE cheap, Parrs is the place to get it cheap—don't forget.

Removal.
W. P. & E. L. Parr have removed their stock of staple and fancy groceries to the old and popular corner of E. L. Woodward's, where we cordially invite our friends to call and see us and examine our stock of first-class fancy groceries.

SUGAR! SUGAR! Sweet Sugar, the best Brown Sugar at Parr's, 11 cents per pound or nine pounds for one dollar. Come and see it and you will be sure to buy.

The best boneless Codfish at 12c, fresh and very nice.

Go to Parr's to get your fresh Lemons, 5 cents each or 6 for 25c.

The Parrs have just received Fresh Candies, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Cakes and Crackers of all kinds, come and see.

LOCAL MATTERS.

See advertisement of Woodstock Iron Company of best sewing machine now in use.

John Waggon of Etowah county was killed on the 11th by a saw log rolling over him.

Col. Aiken is attending court here this week, in addition to other attorneys previously mentioned.

The Commissioner's Court at its last meeting made a new beat in the upper end of the county.

We were pleased to receive a call Tuesday from Mr. ROBERTS the accomplished editor of the Oxford Tribune.

Only sixteen true bills were found by the late Grand Jury and only one of them was for a felony. This speaks well for our county.

We know a pretty young lady in Jacksonville who has made a flourishing vegetable garden this year. Of course she would make an excellent wife, and we will tell her name to some worthy young man who means business. She has no time for flirtations.

Miss M. E. Montgomery gave a very pleasant entertainment at the Female Academy Tuesday night. We understand at this writing that she will repeat it Friday night, at Hammond's hotel, perhaps.

Rev. S. G. Jenkins has shown us a model of the most ingenious invention in the way of a fish and game trap that we have ever seen. It is bound to take the place of all inventions for a similar purpose. We hope he will be successful in disposing of State and county rights.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Weaver, headed the "Latest Labor-saver." We shall mention it again next week.

Young Alex. Wood has laid on our table the first wheat heads of the season. They are clear of beet and ready to bloom.

An individual saw a local notice in this office of the Parr's offering nine pounds of choice sugar for one dollar, went down and purchased a lot before the issue of the paper. If people generally understood the advantage of advertising, our columns would not hold the local advertisements that would be brought in from week to week.

As an instance of the selling power a local advertisement has, we have only to state that the gentleman who advertised the Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, after reading his own advertisement over twice, was so struck with the effect it contained that he called at the office withdrew the advertisement, and became the purchaser of his own book—or, rather, he decided to keep it and sell it at the low price he had offered it for in the advertisement.

By advice from Gadsden we learn that L. D. Ramsey, a former deputy Sheriff of Etowah county, was killed in Gadsden one day last week by a son of Rev. Mr. Potter of that place. It seems Ramsey had knocked young Potter down with a pair of brass knuckles, whereupon the latter drew a pistol and killed him instantly.

The two negroes charged with the killing of Mr. Hutchinson in the Woodstock coal yard, some two weeks ago, were indicted by the late Grand Jury for murder in the first degree, and at this present writing are undergoing trial.

A butcher named Shoemaker was assassinated in Huntsville a few days ago in front of his house, by two negroes. The negroes on being arrested confessed that they killed Shoemaker, and that they were hired to do it by another butcher named White. Upon this White was arrested and placed in jail with the negroes. Last Wednesday a mob took the two negroes and White and hanged them in the city of Huntsville in the presence of two thousand people. The murdered man was much respected.

We learn that there will be no preaching at the Presbyterian church at this place next Sabbath, owing to the absence of Rev. Mr. McLean in attending Presbytery, which met at Marion, Alabama, on the 17th inst. The following information, concerning the Presbyterian church, will be of interest to many of our readers. Every Church has its session, which consists of its Pastor and ruling elders. The Presbytery consists of all the ministers, and one ruling elder from each congregation, within a certain district. The Synod consists of bishops and elders within a large district, including at least three Presbyteries; the ratio of the representation of elders in the Synod is the same as in the Presbytery. The General Assembly is the highest judicatory of the Presbyterian church. It consists of a delegation of bishops and elders from each Presbytery. The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church meets this year, on the 10th day of May, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, the widow of the late President Lincoln, is living a secluded life in an interior town in France, and declines to return to America lest she may again be placed in a lunatic asylum. It is said in France she still indulges, to a moderate extent, in her propensity for buying things, for which she has no use, and filling closets with articles wholly unnecessary.

The latest of the Season. The best Cheese at Parr's, come and get some before it is all gone.

The best Tobacco and Cigars to be found in the market; go to Parr's to buy what you want in the Grocery line, you will be well treated and honestly dealt by.

Come all of you that want good Goods and Cheap Goods, they think it does not pay to keep poor goods.

ALEXANDRIA, ALA. April 12th, '78.

MESSRS. EDITORS:
In your issue of the 6th inst., is a full written communication requesting Mr. Cooper and myself to urge upon the farmers of Calhoun the importance of planting cotton earlier than is usually done in this section.

The proper time for planting all seeds is a question which receives but little thought or discussion compared with its importance. A great many farmers leaving it to chance, to consequence in preference to what a careful study of their own experience and that of others would dictate. I am glad that the thoughtful writer of the above mentioned article has introduced the subject, although candidly compels me to say, that I differ very materially from his views.

He holds that the objects gained are all "sprout and be killed by frost," the good will then sprout, make a better crop and have better cotton and improve the seed. I think it is true that a great deal might thus be gained, but at too great a risk to be practiced by the farmers in this county and I am satisfied that all the above advantages can be had by pursuing the following course to wit: Save the seed over for a year in which time the defective seed will die; plant after danger from frost and have a careful hand to go ahead of the other pickers and pick the cotton from the best stalks for seed. I know splendid seed has in this way been originated by a gentleman in Spartanburg county, South Carolina, a degree further North than this latitude and by a Mr. Zellman in St. Clair county, this State, which are superior to the Dickson or Cheatham for this climate.

My objections to a very early planting of cotton, first, there is a great risk in getting a stand, and if it should come in, is more liable to be injured by frost and cold rains than a later planting. Second, it requires one more working than a later planting, as the implement used in opening and covering kills the first crop of grass and weeds which have not appeared earlier. Third, much more time can be employed in preparing the soil for a later planting, which is an all important item.

The writer of the aforesaid communication, says that cotton is planted during March, in South Alabama, with success, and I therefore call his attention to the fact we are two degrees North of even Montgomery, much higher above the level of the Gulf, and from those and, probably other causes we have a severe winter, spring late, by two or three weeks and consequently the ground is a great deal colder and cotton seed placed therein much harder to sprout.

I believe that cotton planted this season, which is an exceptional one, during the latter part of March, might have sprouted and survived in this climate, although this supposition may yet be upset, before it is a fact. As far as frost as occurred on the 10th of April, 1879, after several weeks of beautiful warm weather.

I appreciate the wise and timely counsel of your correspondent in reference to planting less cotton, on account of the Anglo-Russian war, but like him I am satisfied that every farmer will be guided by his own notion on this subject.

Yours Truly,
L. D. MILLER.

MARTIN K. ROADS LOCALS.
March winds and April showers bring forth May flowers.

The farmers are all cheerful except those who sorrow because they did not plant their cotton seed last week.

Dr. Brother's wife is very sick with fever.

A party of men and boys went fishing last Saturday night, and came very near having fisherman's luck.

The following examples have been handed in for publication, and those having a taste for Mathematics are requested to solve and report answers:

A SHORT METHOD OF PROVING DIVISION.—Add the figures of the divisor, divide by nine; note the remainder, if any. Add the figures of the quotient, divide by nine, and note the remainder, if any. Multiply these remainders and divide by nine; the remainder, then add the figures of the dividend and divide by nine, and if the last remainders are the same, the quotient is correct. If after the division, there be a remainder, subtract it from the dividend and proceed as before stated.

A farmer on the first day of June, buys bacon at fifteen cents, that cost six cents a pound, and promises to pay for it by the first day of December, thereafter. What per cent does he pay?

Sold 47 of an article for \$3.00 of what it cost, and the remainder for \$3.00, losing 10; did I gain or lose, and how much?

A Band Can do a piece of work worth \$30 in four days. A can do it in ten days, B in twelve days. A works three days, B two days, and C one day, B and C finish the work. What will be each one's share of the money, provided each is paid according to the time it takes him to do the work?

Of late there has been considerable difficulty between the negroes and white of Clarksville, Tenn. A few days ago a great fire broke out in the town, sweeping away nearly three hundred thousand dollars worth of property. The great mass of negroes refused to help in the work of saving the town, and they are suspected of having set the town on fire.

Tortures that need not be Endured.
People suffer a great deal of pain and suffering. Anxious fathers that need not be endured are caused by the inflammation and gout, since the acid element in the blood which produces them by contact with the sensitive covering of the muscles and joints may be eliminated by the use of the Kidney-Liver, and as a consequence the blood is purified, and the system is freed from the Bitters, and the sufferer will find, if he uses this supreme discovery, that he will be protected against a return of the agonizing complaint. The Kidney-Liver, and as a consequence, the blood is purified, and the system is freed from the Bitters, and the sufferer will find, if he uses this supreme discovery, that he will be protected against a return of the agonizing complaint.

THE LATEST LABOR-SEVER.
The undersigned is sole agent in Calhoun for the manufacture of the Perry Calculator, or divider of rights to compensate the same. It has been an excellent work during Court and has given universal satisfaction. Parties wishing to purchase a satisfaction to the right to make and use it, will call on L. A. WEAVER, Jacksonville, Ala. April 20th, 1878—4-1

Dirt Cheap!
HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
350 CASH.—Six room house, kitchen and stable. Rooms plastered or oiled; porches in front. Lot contains 125 feet front and extending back 240 feet. Fine fruit, and well on premises. Will sell for cash or on time. Possession given 1st of January 1879. A good investment for any person desiring to move to Jacksonville for school facilities.

WANTED.
FIVE OR SIX good hands to work at my saw mill, seven miles north of Jacksonville, also two good, reliable teamsters.
L. R. WRAGG.

WANTED.
A situation by an old and experienced man, qualified to teach the Ancient languages, Higher Mathematics and all English branches. Apply to this office.

WANTED.
A Second Hand Piano, but little used—price \$150. Enquire at this office.

WANTED.
By enquiry at this Office you can ascertain where you can purchase a large quantity of good stock with five large heavy chaises, reasonably cheap.

WANTED.
Lost—One oil cloth table cloth—new. Finder will be suitably rewarded. Leave at this office.

Business for Ladies.
Our attention has been called to a new article for the use of ladies, the invention of which has conferred an everlasting blessing upon every lady. We refer to the Queen City skirt suspenders for supporting ladies' skirts, the most desirable and beneficial ever invented for the relief of women, many of whom have suffered years of miserable health, caused solely by carrying the weight of a number of heavy skirts, completely dragging them down. Something to support ladies' clothing is absolutely necessary. These suspenders are recommended by our leading physicians to all ladies and young girls. Every lady should have them. They are sold only through lady agents. A splendid opportunity is offered to some reliable lady agents of this county to see and examine for a pleasant and profitable business. For terms and territory write to the Queen City Suspender Company, 278 Clark Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. April 13th, 1878—4-1

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE.
The Best and Cheapest.
This Machine combines all the best and latest improvements, and has marked advantages over all others in use, being simple in construction, easily understood and worked.

The treadle enables the operator to run the Machine easier and faster than any other.

Every working part is in hardened adjustable steel bearings, having but little wear, so all has motion can be easily taken up. For sale by L. A. WEAVER, Jacksonville, Ala.

JAMES HUTCHINSON,
Barber & Hair-dresser,
Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

If you desire to have a pleasant and clean shave, or have your hair trimmed in neat and fashionable style, give him a call.
Jacksonville, 10, 1878.

WANTED.
FIVE OR SIX good hands to work at my saw mill, seven miles north of Jacksonville, also two good, reliable teamsters.
L. R. WRAGG.

WANTED.
A situation by an old and experienced man, qualified to teach the Ancient languages, Higher Mathematics and all English branches. Apply to this office.

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The treadle enables the operator to run the Machine easier and faster than any other.

Every working part is in hardened adjustable steel bearings, having but little wear, so all has motion can be easily taken up. For sale by L. A. WEAVER, Jacksonville, Ala.

WOODSTOCK IRON CO.
Anniston, Ala.

A liberal discount allowed to Agents. I have seen nearly every kind of Sewing Machine. I consider the White the best and most perfect made.

SAM'L NOBLE.
April 20, 1878—1-1

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by G. W. Peterson, and posted before G. W. Clough, Esq. on the 10th day of April, 1878, a certain day, about 15 years old, medium size, black straight hair, across the shoulders, one white mark behind each ear, scar on right hip, bushy man and tall and some saddle marks. Appraised to the value of forty dollars, this 15th day of April, 1878.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

APRIL 20—3.
CLEAR SIDE BACON AND CORN FOR SALE.

I have on hand one car load of East Tennessee clear side bacon; also 500 bushels of white corn, that I propose to sell on time to the 1st of November, next, to parties making good paper, on reasonable terms. Application to LEONARD BARR, Weaver Station, or to W. D. COOPER, Alexandria, will have prompt attention.

W. P. COOPER.
April 20th, 1878—G.

Madison Dispensary,
261 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of per cent and land warrant claims, the making out of household entries of hands and the cancellation of old forfeited household entries of hands. Office in the southwest corner of the court house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

R. A. SMITH,
HOME, GA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer
in School and Miscellaneous BOOKS, Stationery and Fancy Articles—Pianos and Organs, at prices that will defy competition in any market in the South.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CROQUET SETS
In Wood Boxes \$1.50.

and upwards complete. Orders by mail promptly filled—heavy discounts to Merchants and Schools. Jan. 27, 1877.

DENTISTRY.
H. D. BARR

WISHES to inform his patrons and the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of Dental work, which he will guarantee.

Upper set Teeth, \$20 00
Lower set " " 20 00
Upper & lower " 35 00
Partial set, 15 00
Gold fillings, each, 2 00
Silver, Rubber, Bone, Tin fill, each, 1 00
Extracting teeth, each, 1 00

No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted.

He uses the best and latest improved materials. Prompt attention given to people at a distance.

Apply to S. George Dandridge, Oxford, Ala. Office over J. R. Graham's Store.

Special attention given to extracting and filling of teeth. Any 7-11

NEW PIANOS for \$125
and all styles including Grand, Square and Upright; all new and strictly first-class, at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices, direct to the purchaser. No Agents' commissions; no discounts. Pianos, containing

MATHUSIEK'S
New Patent Duplex Overstrung Scale which is without question the greatest improvement ever put in to a square Piano, producing the most astonishing power, richness and depth of tone, and sustaining string quality never before attained. Our uprights are the finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue—mailed free.

MENDELSON PIANO CO.
No. 56 Broadway, N. Y.

Short-Hand Writing taught thoroughly, rapidly and successfully. A man, on very moderate terms, will teach every student a speed of one hundred and fifty words per minute. By our method of instruction this art may be learned without difficulty, in less than one-half the time usually required. Every person between the ages of twelve and fifty years, every Doctor, Lawyer, Merchant, Accountant, Clerk, Mechanic, Farmer and Lady should send for circular to the author, Thomas Henderson, 216 North Third Street, St. Louis.

A Cool Mother.
A few days ago a lady in the Sixth Ward was making molasses candy for her children. While removing the melted liquid from the stove, her little boy, in his haste to obtain his portion, stumbled against his mother's elbow, upsetting the dish over her head, burning her in a frightful manner. She immediately wrapped her head up in a cotton handkerchief and sat down with a bottle of Wolcott's Pain Paint, keeping it constantly wet with the remedy. The result was more than wonderful; it not only stopped all pain in a very short time, but her hand did not even blister, and the next day was apparently as well as ever, with the exception of two small places where the skin was actually burned off at the time of the accident. She says that with this remedy, she never fails in removing Headache, Toothache and Neuralgia within a few minutes by an outward application; besides curing Rheumatism, healing Ulcers and sores of long standing, without causing any pain in its direct application, and the contrary, producing a very cooling and soothing effect to all inflamed surfaces.

This remedy—"Wolcott's Pain Paint"—has been before the public for many years, and is well known for its remarkable powers as a healing agent. For the benefit of our readers we would say that this Medicine is manufactured by R. L. Wolcott, 63 Cortland street, New York, and sold by all druggists.

There will be preaching at the Methodist Church in Jacksonville, by Rev. C. M. Livingston, on the 1st Sunday in each month at 3 P. M.; and on the 2nd Sunday at 7 P. M.

Also by Rev. A. Goodrum, 3rd Sunday at 11 A. M.

PATENTS obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks, and all other Inventions, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringements, and all cases arising under the PATENT LAWS, promptly attended to.

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The best Fertilizer offered to our Farmers. Come in any day and you can get it.

HAMMOND & WILLIAMS.
March 16—3-1

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court for said county Special Term; March 16 1878.

Charles Littlejohn dec'd. estate of. Final settlement.

THIS day came Thomas Littlejohn administrator of said estate and filed his statement, accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 20th day of April 1878, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.
U. S. REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES.

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 2232, 2233, 2234, and 2235, every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment a placard bearing a certain statement of the payment of said special tax for the special-tax year beginning May 1, 1878.

Section 2234, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return as prescribed on Form 1, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to D. B. DOUTHILL, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Montgomery, Ala.

GREEN B. RAUL,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

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AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
Office formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney,
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TERMS CASH.

THE BLOOM OF THE HEART.

Under the blue of the mid-May sky,
Watching cloud-shadows drifting idly by,
From the thrum of breezes and stream,
Lulled by the murmur of brook and dale,
Twit of songster, flutter of spray,
That sweetly blend with the waking dream,
And whisper one magical word away,
Held by the spell of an exquisite face,
A voice that is dearer than all things dear,
Ah, but the world is a fairy place
In the bloom of the heart, the May of the year!

Sitting alone in the waning light,
In the dead November's leaden death,
Watching the mists rise ghostly white,
And blend in the shadows, and quench the earth;
Musing for aye on the might-have-been—
Sweet might-have-been that may not be—
The tender hopes and the fancies green
That faded and fluttered from life's fair tree,
Haunted always by a vanished face,
A voice that is hushed in the midnight dream,
Ah, but the world is a fairy place
In the bloom of the heart, the gray of the year.

The Etchin Diamonds.

Arthur Stangate, attorney-at-law, was my brother. He had succeeded to my father's business, and no name was more esteemed and trusted in all Runnington, and Runnington was a rich and important place. My brother's offices were in the town, two miles distant; but he did almost as much business among the gentry at his own private house.

Most of the great folks employed him; but his best client was Sir Arthur Eckford, a *ci-devant* Indian judge very wealthy and the possessor of some rare and costly jewels, known in the country as the Etchin Diamonds. Their name even makes me shudder now.

One evening, as Arthur was preparing to return to his office, where important business would detain him all night, Sir Etchin's groom left a parcel, with a note. The latter stated that the former contained the famous Etchin diamonds, which their owner thought safest to intrust to Arthur's care, as he had been unexpectedly called to London.

"I don't care what deeds they leave with me," said my brother; "but I don't like such trusts as these. Still, I suppose I must keep them."
Of course he could not send them back; so taking the parcel, he at once proceeded to his study to lock it in the iron safe. I went with him, and with a woman's curiosity and love of jewelry, besought a peep at the gems before they were put away.

Arthur, the best brother in the world, instantly removed the paper covering, disclosing a square morocco box, brass bound, with the key tied to the bundle. Opening it, he showed me the gems. They were indeed, magnificent, set in the massive Indian fashion, while many of the diamonds were yet uncut. One by one, bracelets, bangles, necklets, Arthur lifted, and flashed in the lamp-light before my dazzled vision.

He was holding a superb emerald and diamond necklet in his hand, for my admiration, when happening to raise my head, a cry of alarm burst from my lips.

"What is it, Nell?" asked Arthur.
"The man!" I replied. "See! the window is uncurtained, and I am sure I saw a man looking in from the tree outside."

"Nonsense!" cried Arthur.
Nevertheless, he flung up the window, called, and gazed in every direction. There was nothing—not a sign, not a sound; and assured as I was that I had been mistaken, he fastened the latch, and dropped the curtain.

As, however, he was about to put away the diamonds, I said, "Arthur, would it not be better to place them in the safe in your bedroom?"

He agreed in the advisability, and locked them up; then, having cautioned me to see well to the house fastenings, and asked again if I was really not frightened to remain alone a night with only the servants Jane and Jenkins, he left for town. I saw everything secure and went to bed early, locking Arthur's bedroom, and taking the key with me.

It was long before I slept. When I did, I was almost immediately aroused by a slight sound at my door. I asked who was there. Jane's voice answered in a cautious whisper. Seeing something was wrong, rising, I admitted her. No sooner had she entered than, quickly closing, she fastened the door, and exclaimed, in accents of terror, "Oh, miss! what shall we do? For my sake, make no noise—don't get a light. Burglars are breaking into the house, and I'm sure Jenkins is their accomplice!"

"Burglars!" I cried. Then the thought of the face flashed across me. "Gracious powers!" I exclaimed, "they are after the Etchin diamonds!"

I saw it all. The groom's errand had been divined, my brother's absence was known, and, by Jenkins' treacherous aid, the place was being attacked. I dropped stunned on the bed. Then I started up.

At any cost—even life—the diamonds intrusted to Arthur must be saved. Hurriedly I dressed, and while doing so, heard the soft sound of persons moving in the house.

the window. They will not hear, for they believe the box is in the study and it will take them long to discover their mistake."

Opening the window, I got out on the veranda. How fearfully it sloped! Could I do it? Yes, by pressing my feet against the gutter. Slowly I went, foot by foot, until I reached Arthur's window. My heart leaped as I found it unfastened. Quickly I entered, opened and relocked the iron safe, and with greater difficulty returned.

Reaching my own room I did not enter, for what could two helpless women do against strong evil men, bent on plunder? Instead, I ordered Jane to tear a sheet into threads, having attached which to the box, I bade her lower it to me, after I had descended by the trellis.

She did as I directed, then joining me, we carrying the box between us, ran from the house.

We had not gone a dozen yards before the dread of pursuit and having the diamonds wrested from us, possessed me.

"Jane," I said, "this will never do. Let us make for the hollow oak. We can put the box in that; they'll never find it before help comes."

Hastening in the direction together, we managed to raise the box high enough to reach the hole, and I toppled it in. It fell with a heavy thud; I knew it was safe. I then told Jane to run to Hawthorn's, the nearest house, arouse the people, and bring some of the male servants back. She wanted me to go with her, but I dared not leave the neighborhood of the tree, lest any miserable chance should occur of the burglars finding the treasure. Crouching among the bushes some yards off, I bade the girl hasten.

Scarcely had she gone than a noise in the house attracted my attention. My flight with the jewels was discovered. My heart stood still, and the blood in every vein turned cold. With Jenkins there were three of them. Through the darkness I could see they were beating and searching the bushes. They had guessed we could not carry the box far, and evidently were in hopes of finding it before help came.

Twice, thrice, they approached so near to where I was, that my hair stood on end. The fourth time it was Jenkins himself—I knew him, despite his crumpled mask—that drew aside the branches and discovered me.

With a cry I endeavored to fly, but the burglars instantly secured me. Hardly can I describe the scene that followed. It makes my flesh now creep with horror. They looked around for the box, and not finding it, with awful oaths and threats bade me say where it was. My only reply was to shriek aloud, until they checked me by blows, and finally by placing a pistol at my head. I implored mercy; but I remained firm. I felt my senses leaving me; they, too, saw it, and by twisting my arms to create exquisite torture, aroused me. At last one exclaimed, "It won't do for fire. It'll bring others upon us. Gag her and take her along to the lake!"

To the lake! What were they going to do? Drown me? My brain swam; but I resolved to remain firm, and save the diamonds. Reaching the edge of the water, the villains, taking me by the shoulders, laid me back in the lake, pressing my head beneath. My mouth being gagged I could not cry out, and never shall I forget the horrible sensation. Surely I tasted death there!

Every few seconds they raised me to demand the whereabouts of the diamonds. I answered by a shake of the head. How long all this lasted I cannot tell; but abruptly a fearful noise sounded in my ears—I felt the water was rolling over me, and I was conscious no more.

The immersion caused the most curious sensation I ever felt in all my life before I became unconscious. My breath went and came at fitful intervals, and I had a painful sense of smothering or suffocation, which paralyzed my brain and deadened all power of volition. I could not speak for the life of me, neither was I able to offer the slightest resistance to my tormentors.

When I came to I was in my own room. Arthur was near me, and the first words he said were, "My brave Nellie! You have saved the Etchin diamonds. The help Jane brought arrived just when the ruffians flung you into the lake; but they are all captured!"

It was a considerable time before I thoroughly recovered from the nervous fever that awful night occasioned. One day Arthur came to me smiling. "See, darling!" he said, "those villains brought a few threads of silver to your hair, but—and he held up a magnificent bracelet—"they have put gold on your wrists. The Baronet asks you to accept this for your bravery in preserving the Etchin diamonds."

Strategy of the Walrus.

The walrus has a singular mode of adapting his attack upon enemies to the circumstances in which he is placed. They can shiver ice from four to six inches thick by rising from below and striking it with their huge heads. An exploring party near Navaya Zemla, while walking over a field of new ice, noticed a herd of walrus following them under the ice. They presently began operations, and broke the field in pieces on all sides of the party, which barely escaped by running for the main pack of ice near by.

Reforming a Thief.

A certain prominent grocery firm in Ashton had been missing little articles quite frequently, and suspicion fixed upon a certain young man who visited the store occasionally. They agreed to watch him the next time he came in, one partner outside and one inside. They tried in vain for three weeks or more; still the articles disappeared and the young man made his visits; though he had not been seen taking anything. One day last week the partner who was watching from the outside, pretended to be reading a newspaper, and by looking over it, caught him in the act. The inside partner collared him and led him back to the rear to counsel him.

"Now," said the merchant, "you have been stealing from me for several weeks, and I want to know how much you think you owe me? Be honest about it; you have been both clerk and customer."

The young man stated the amount he considered justly due, and was anxious to pay it.

The merchant said, "Well, sir, you know the law doesn't allow a man to steal, and you must take your choice, to pay me all you owe me and submit to a whipping, or go to the penitentiary. Which will you do? You are young and may be reformed, and I don't want to disgrace you publicly, but I feel that I would do a great wrong to let you go without a whipping to remind you of it. The young man said he would receive the whipping and pay up; while he appreciated the kind motives of the merchant he would like very much to have the whipping omitted. The merchant invited him to walk down in the cellar and see what a fine stock was stored there. When they reached the bottom and the door was closed, the young man said:

"You won't whip me, will you?"
The merchant said he certainly could not do otherwise and satisfy his conscience.

"What are you going to whip me with?"
"That piece of board," replied the merchant, pointing to a strip some three inches wide.

"Back yourself across the chicken-coop, and I'll try to do my solemn duty, young man. It's a serious matter, and I am truly sorry to have to do it, but my conscience requires me to do it." The customers heard a noise for about a minute that they mistook for some one knocking the bung out of an empty barrel, or splitting kindling. After ten good hearty strokes the merchant let him up.

"How do you feel now, young man?"
"I feel bad sir; very sorry."
"I, too, feel sorry and bad, and I think you had better get down on your knees, and ask God to forgive your sins."

The young man prayed a feeling prayer, and shed copious tears of repentance.

When he arose the merchant said "How do you feel now?"
"Awful," said the young man.

"Then, in order to impress this occasion on your mind, and that you may never forget the cause of it, just bend over that chicken-coop again a minute."

He bent over, and the sound of splitting store-wood was heard again—ten more.

Then when he got up he wanted to cry, but the merchant insisted that it was too serious a case for that, and suggested that he lead in prayer again.

The young man complied, and he had so much improved in that style of composition that the merchant released him.

"Now," said he, "you are a young man, you are respectable, and move in respectable circles; you have kind and honorable parents; this would disgrace you and them if made public, you have submitted to the chastisement and repented; pay me what you owe and go your way as usual, leaving off dishonesty, and I'll not molest you." He went, but he hasn't paid the money yet. This style of reformation for young men beats the Penitentiary.

The Hermit of Cavan's Point.

John J. Hall, the hermit of Cavan's Point, New Jersey, died recently. He was seventy-six years of age, and was a thorough recluse. His only intimates were dogs, thirteen of which were in his cabin when he died. He would allow no human being to cross his threshold if he could help it. The reporter saw crouching before the door five mongrel dogs whining for admittance, and as the door was thrown open they leaped upon the straw tick on which the hermit died, and howled.

Some rustics, attracted by the visitor, gathered around and joked and laughed. The cabin was crowded with a bed in the centre, the tick in one corner in a long box that was falling to pieces, a turning lathe on one side and a carpenter's bench on the other, and was littered with rusty tools, scraps of old iron, junk, wood, horns of cattle, and all kinds of useless rubbish. Clam shells were heaped up just outside of the doorway. On clams, dug from the beach, the neighbors say, the hermit and his canine companions subsisted.

In many ways he was a remarkable man. His thirst for reading was insatiable, and he would stop on the road and talk by the hour on political economy and history. His political opinions were strong and undimmed. He would stoutly defend them in the midst of a throng of threatening gossayers. While roaming along the beach, with

all his dogs at his heels, he has been seen to pick up objects and stand abstractedly studying them until those who saw him were tired of looking. On the most unimportant objects around him he would talk learnedly and with interest. He was noted besides for his mastery of many trades. He was an adept at painting, shoemaking, carpentering, kalsomining, plastering, and sign painting, and he made gentlemen's canes. He was sensitive and proud to the last in being self-dependent. To offer him alms was to offend and hurt him; but he would take in provisions three times the value of his services in filling a saw, patching a shoe, riveting a jack-knife, or mending a gun.

Little is known of his history. Six years ago he entered the empty cabin. Before that he had lived in an old canal boat on the shore of Mile Creek. Incendiaries burned the boat one day in his absence, together with his tools and a library that he had collected. He said that two burglars who broke into the boat and robbed him were sent to the State prison for five years each.

The history of his life he would never tell, although often pressed to do so. His birthplace was in northern Vermont, and he lived for years in Meriden and New Haven, Conn. He had a brother, a ship-builder, in New Haven, to whom the news of his death was sent. There is a gap in his history that he could never fill. Suddenly he took to traveling, and at the time of the Seminole war he was in Florida trapping, hunting and fishing. Then he worked westward to Texas, and came back in time to go to Mexico in the Mexican war. His wandering habits clung to him afterward, and at the outbreak of the war he entered the army of the Potomac. On being pressed to live after a more civilized fashion, he positively refused. He was sick about a week, and refused all attempts to make him comfortable. A sympathetic neighbor, Mrs. Michael Welch, sent for County Physician Case. He visited the old man, left an order for medicine, and did not see him again until two days afterward. Then he recommended that the hermit should be taken to the hospital. The old man refused to go after the ambulance came, saying that the physicians would kill him any way, and that he wanted to die, if he must die, where he had lived. Yet he would not admit that death was overtaking him. From Friday until Monday, the day of his death, there was no fire in his stove. Seeing that he was dying, Mrs. Welch asked him if he did not want a clergyman. In a feeble voice the hermit replied: "No; I've lived without them, and I can die without them."

"Don't you know that you're going to meet your God?" asked the good woman.

The old man nodded his head. His dogs were then in the room, some by his side, and seven pups at his bed's head in a wooden box. His dark eyes were clear and bright until death. He called over the names of his dogs Dick, Dinah, Fanny, Flora and Jimmie, and soon afterwards died.

A Glance at Japan.

The restoration of the present Mikado, in 1868, was the signal for the opening of Japan to foreign influence. Teachers were invited to her universities, and merchants and travelers allowed in five free ports and two others.

The customs of the people presented many ludicrous scenes for the enjoyment of strangers. The condition of woman in Japan is shown by the dressing of the hair, which is very elaborate except in the case of widows who have sternly resolved never again to trust the male sex—these shave off all the hair. The Japanese have recently acquired a taste for coins minted in the foreign style, and also for greenbacks. That they have advanced in American civilization, is shown by the recent occurrence of two bank failures, for \$1,500,000.

The Japanese language presents some difficulties to the learner. A Baptist missionary began work on a translation of the Bible into Japanese. He had not a firm grasp on the fine shades of meaning of Japanese words. For the Greek word meaning to baptize, he selected a Japanese word which meant literally to soak. A well-known passage read thus: "In those days came John, the soaker, preaching and soaking in the desert, etc." It was found necessary to revise the translation. For a blasphemous man the language of the Japanese has no resources. You may invoke the names of pagan gods, but you can't construct an oath on genuine American principles.

Social life in Japan has many queer features. The young men do not a wooing go; they resort to the prosaic device of a middle-man—a mutual friend, one might say, if that phrase had not been abused so much. The marriage ceremony consists of the bride and groom sitting cross-legged opposite each other and drinking nine cups of tea from three cups. Were the American styles introduced the Japanese lover's proposal would doubtless be, "My darling, will you go three times with me?" Divorce is easy in Japan—for a man. He may get a separation from his spouse for several reasons, chief among which are that she is jealous, or disobedient to her mother-in-law, or that she steals, or that she talks too much! A pithy Japanese proverb for a scolding wife is: "A woman's tongue is only three inches long, but it can kill a man six feet high."

A Case of Retribution.

A remarkable case of retribution was that which overtook the murderer of a young actor, Sol Smith's brother, Lemuel, who was killed in Augusta, Ga. He was shot by a man named Flournoy, who was acquitted by the jury on the plea that the killing might be classed as the result of a duel. After hearing the verdict, Sol Smith said to the homicide: "Before God and man I charge you with murdering my brother!" The sleep of the innocent will never more be yours. You are a murderer, and will evermore carry the mark of homicide on your brow. From this time forth in this world you will never sleep again."

Two years after, Sol was accosted by an abject looking wretch, who stood before him in an attitude of supplication. It was Wm. Flournoy.

"Why do you follow me?" asked Sol. "Because I want you to shoot me—right here."

"No, it is not for me to punish you," was the reply.
"It is not punishment I ask you to inflict—that I have received already, in full measure; it is vengeance I ask you to take, for your brother's murder upon his assassin. You said I would never sleep any more, and I never have. I have closed my eyes at night as usual, have steeped my senses in brandy until unconsciousness came, but that blessed sleep you drove away has never returned to me for one moment. My life is a burden to me. Take it. Let me die by your hand, and then I may feel your brother may forgive me. I will die to-night!" he said impressively, as Sol turned away and left him. The next morning Flournoy's body was found at his country place. It was riddled by bullets and scalped. An Indian war had just broken out and he had been the first victim.

Dardanelles.

Before the end of 1806 Russia had driven Selim into the arms of France and Alexander was filled with alarm. He besought the British to undertake another of those diversions which began to sound so disagreeable in the ears of Englishmen—to send a fleet of ships which was cruising in the *Ægean Sea* up to Constantinople and to compel Selim to relinquish his alliance with France and make terms with Russia and England. The Grenville Cabinet were rather glad of an opportunity of obliging Alexander, to whom they had refused both money and soldiers, and whose friendship it was important to retain, and they gave orders to Sir John Duckworth, then cruising off Ferrol, to join Admiral Louis at the mouth of the Dardanelles. Mr. Arbuthnot, the British ambassador at the Porte, offered the final terms to the two courts of Selim as soon as he heard of the junction of the two squadrons off Tenedos, on the 26th of January, 1807. They were declined, and from certain threats about making hostages, Mr. Arbuthnot feared for his own safety and that of all the English in the place. He arranged with the captain of the *Endymion*, which lay at hand, to invite all the English merchants and the whole legation, to dinner on board his ship, on the 29th of January. They went, wholly unaware that they were not to land again. When sitting in their dinner dress, they were told that their families and merchandise must be left to the mercy of the Turks and the generosity of Sebastiani. They had little appetite left for dinner. No communication with the shore was, however, allowed, and by 8 in the evening, when it was very dark, the *Endymion* was under way. The Turks did not find out, or, at most, her passage down the Dardanelles, and she arrived in safety at the rendezvous at Tenedos. The strong and rapid current makes the passage comparatively easy that way. The difficulty is in passing the other way up to Constantinople. A strong south or southwest wind is necessary for this, and the fleet had to wait until the 20th of February. A terrible fire had destroyed the Ajax, of seventy-four guns, in the interval, with the loss of two hundred and fifty lives. Seven line-of-battle ships remained, and followed each other at intervals into the mouth of the strait. Neither the strenuous efforts of Sebastiani nor the explosion of the Ajax, nor any other warning that the English were coming, had roused the Turks to make the slightest preparation. The ships sailed proudly up the strait, undelayed by the fire of the forts at the narrowest part of the channel, and belching our flames and cannon balls as they went. They took and burned some of the Turkish ships and appeared before Constantinople to the horror of the whole population, who were absolutely without the means of defense. The Divan would have yielded at once, but Sebastiani prevented it, and instigated a negotiation that proved a fatal snare to Sir John Duckworth, notwithstanding express warnings and instructions from Lord Collingwood. He was unwilling to destroy the city and shoot down the defenseless inhabitants, and he allowed himself to be drawn on from day to day, exchanging notes and receiving promises, instead of fulfilling his threats. Meantime not a moment was lost by the Turks. Women and children worked day and night at the defenses, and in a few days the whole coast was bristling with artillery, and the chance was over. The British officers had seen through their glasses the placing of the cannon, the arrival of the ammunition, the lining of the coast with a spirited troops, and the lodgement of garrisons in the tow-

ers, and they chafed under the intolerable disgrace of their inaction. But Sir John Duckworth had been negotiating during the whole of that fatal week, at the end of which there was nothing to be done but to get away as safely as they best might. The wind had not changed, and it did not change until the first of March, and the further delay thus caused gave time for charging the forts at the Dardanelles with men and ammunition. For thirty miles, reckoning the windings of the channel, the ships ran the gauntlet of an incessant fire, and such a fire as was never seen before. Stone balls weighing seven and eight hundred pounds broke the masts, crushed in the decks, snapped the rigging and dismayed the hearts of the sailors. The hills smoked from end to end, and the roar of the artillery rolled from side to side. In another week, Sir John Duckworth declared in his dispatch, any return would have been impossible. The news of this singular affair spread fast over Europe.

How She Fooled Him.

John Sandscript's wife went to bed on the night before the 1st of April with her mind made up to fool the old man next day or die in the attempt. In previous years she had found John impervious to jokes of all kinds, and she realized the auger task on the morrow. With her mind full of the self-imposed task, she went to sleep. At daylight she awoke and at once began to operate. Her victim was lying with his back to her, apparently in a sound sleep. She poked him vigorously in the ribs with her sharp elbow and clawed his shins with her toe-nails, preparatory to startling him with a half-whispered warning.

"John—oh, John—there's some one ringing the door-bell."

"Let 'im ring," was the sleepy response.

"But, John, maybe it's the man on the next square, who owes you that \$100, come to pay you."

"No, 'tain't neither," said John with a yawn.

"But you don't know, and it may be that very man."

"I guess not, for he's buried; died last week. Besides, old woman, your ears deceive you. I took the bell-knob off last night to fool April-foolers."

Heavens! what a mess she had made of it to begin with! But when the old man rolled out of bed, yawning and picked up his pants, she rammed the sheet in her mouth to plug up her laughter.

"Oh, jenny! won't he tangle when he puts his foot in them pants and finds the leg sewed up?" she said to herself.

Judge of her rage when the provoking brute innocently carried the blockaded breeches to the wardrobe and inquired:

"Nancy, where's them chocolate-colored pants I had on last week?"

"Put on the ones you have in your hands, John; what's the matter with them?"

"I burst a button off yesterday, and they need mending."

At breakfast she poured him out a nice cup of coffee and sweetened it with two spoonfuls of salt.

"You needn't give me any coffee," he said, "keep that yourself."

"Why, John, what's the matter? This is the first time since we were married that you refused coffee."

"The blamed stuff has made me nervous lately; and, as this is the first of the month I thought I'd break off and only drink it for supper. You keep that yourself."

When he came home to dinner she had prepared him a neatly directed envelope with a blank paper enclosed. He eyed it suspiciously, and throwing it into the fire, said:

"I know that handwriting. It's from that crazy lunatic who wants me to vote for him to-morrow. So much for his letter."

In the evening she disguised herself in one of her husband's old suits, and came to the door to beg for charity.

"Please to give me a nickel to buy some bread?"

"Get out, or I'll give you a nickel with my boot."

"But sir, consider. I'm starving." "The dickens you are! Now, I'll bet you fifty dollars against the suit of clothes you wear, that you are an impostor."

"But, sir—"
"If I were to search you now I shouldn't be surprised to find you lousy with wealth. For two cents I would see."

"For heaven's sake—"
"Now, none of your soft soap on me. I don't believe in beggars. Here, you policeman, take this infernal impostor to the station house."

Just as the "peeler" grabbed the supposed beggar by the back

The Republican.
SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1878.
ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Editors REPUBLICAN.—The friends of Capt. JAMES A. SAVERS, by his permission, hereby authorize him to announce through your paper his name as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county in the next Legislature.
April 10th, 1878.

By his permission, the friends of W. P. COOPER, Esq., present his name to the voters of Calhoun county as a suitable man to represent them in the lower House of the next Legislature.

COUNTY CONVENTION.
Notice is hereby given that there will be a Convention of the Democratic voters of Calhoun county held in the court house, at Jacksonville, Tuesday the 7th day of May, for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the coming State Democratic Convention in Montgomery.

Beat committees are requested to call meetings in their respective beats and send delegates in the ratio of 1 delegate to every 25 Democratic voters in the beat, as shown by the returns of the last gubernatorial election.

W. M. HAMES,
J. D. HAMMONDS,
County Executive Committee.

MURDERERS AND MOBS.

Murders are becoming alarmingly frequent in this and sister States lying contiguous.

Only last week we recorded the cold-blooded murder of a German in Huntsville and the subsequent hanging of the murderer by a mob, and the killing of a man named Rumsey in Gadsden by the son of a minister of the gospel of that place. This week the papers record many more affrays with weapons, homicides and murders, three instances of which last mentioned crime we select because of the proximity of the places of their commission to this section of country.

The Rome Courier of the 23rd records the fact that a man named Lambert was waylaid and murdered in Harrison county, Ga., Friday the 19th, by some party or parties unknown.

The Montgomery Advertiser of the 20th records the cold-blooded murder for money of a man named Love by a hack-driver named Adams, on the Alabama side, near Columbus, Ga., the hauling of the body some twenty-five miles and its precipitation into a river. Love, a stranger who had recently arrived in Tuskegee, Ala., made, it seems, a foolish display of a few hundred dollars in money and some diamond jewelry while in town. Subsequently he hired a hack and started into the country. The cupid of the hack driver got the better of his conscience and the result was a horrible murder from the basest of motives—a murder that in its details recalls the exploits of the Marcell clan, or the darkest features of Italian brigand life.

The same paper of the 23rd records the cowardly assassination of one Col. Salisbury, at Seale Station, Russell county, Alabama, by a man named Palmer with whom the murdered man had had a lawsuit. Simultaneously with the account of the efforts of attorneys to secure the release of the murderers on writs of habeas corpus, and have from the press dark hints that speedy and summary vengeance should be visited upon them; and the chances are about equal, in the case of Adams, that he will be hung by a mob or released through the machinery of the law. Had Love been a citizen of this country instead of a friendless stranger, we should doubtless have read before now that an indignant populace had swung his mercenary murderer from a limb or a lamp-post. What is the cause of this alarming outbreak both of the unlawful taking of life by murderers and the equally unlawful execution of the murderers by mobs? No man can satisfactorily answer in whole, for the phenomena of crime is difficult to understand; but we do not hesitate to say that it is in part due to the lax administration of justice in the Courts of the country. The long delays that shrewd lawyers are permitted to interpose between the commission and punishment of crime—particularly the shedding of human blood—is in great part responsible for the commission of this species of crime and its illegal punishment by the mob. The law has ceased to be terrible either for its swiftness or certainty to punish. The murderer sees in the now settled practice of the Courts in granting continuances on slight grounds an almost entire immunity from punishment, and does not restrain his ruffianly instincts. The mob for the same reason knowing that he will not be speedily punished and fearing his ultimate escape from the penalty of his misdeed, takes the matter out of the Courts and itself breaks the law that the ends of justice may be met. What is a partial remedy for this evil? We answer, a discontinuance of continuances to the extent that now prevails. Let men know that the unlawful shedding of human blood will be speedily and certainly avenged by the Courts of the country, though the lawbreaker be the highest in the land, with means to employ a regiment of distinguished lawyers to defend him; let the people understand that the Courts can be as just to an outraged public whose laws have been trampled upon as to the malefactor, and we will soon hear of fewer murders and no mob law, for men who have murder in their hearts will be restrained to a great extent from the commission of crime by the terrors of the law, and the mob will rest content in the thought that the law fearlessly administered will avenge society of the wrong inflicted upon it by the shedder of innocent blood.

The tornado elsewhere mentioned was very severe in the neighborhood of...

Col. Salisbury, who was assassinated at Seale Station, Ala., a few days ago, was the proprietor of the Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun. A reward of sixteen hundred and fifty dollars has been offered for the capture of his murderer.

LOCAL MATTERS.
We are so crowded with the tax question correspondence this week that we are compelled to defer the publication of a letter from Calhoun county and to hold down our local correspondence.

A correspondent from Jacksonville says he was much pleased to read of the industrious young lady who is making her own garden. He says the boys are just dying to know her name.

Our Rabbit Town correspondent says a terrible tornado passed a little east of Choccolocco valley the 23rd. It was very destructive to timber along the edge of the valley, and blow down fences and houses along its path. The house of J. B. Jennings was leveled to the floor, and he was severely if not fatally wounded, while his wife and son were considerably bruised. Thomas Williamson's house close by was unroofed.

Our Marshall correspondent sends us some problems which we cannot publish this week. While on this subject we will say to correspondents, do not send us more than one problem at a time; you have a lifetime in which to propose them.

Our Martin's X. Roads correspondent says that Rev. S. Henderson delivered a very able discourse last Sabbath, at Mt. Zion church, on infidelity. He notices that the beautiful Miss Alice Cooper has returned from her visit to North Alabama, and Georgia, and that Mr. Chas. Martin, his daughter Fanny and father-in-law John Dodd have gone for a visit to Atlanta.

The tornado likewise struck his section and did great damage.

Our Alexandria correspondent says the minstrel troupe are rehearsing the "Mutton Trial" and promise a rich entertainment—date not given. He further says that some of the colored people are coming down to the strictest economy in the use of fertilizers, and are now using guano in sacks from the fields of their neighbors. Mr. John Eastwood is supposed to be a sufferer on account of this economical fit of the freedmen.

Our Anniston correspondent reports that two of the negroes implicated at first in the killing of Hutchinson, one of whom was not indicted and the other acquitted at the last term of the court, went to the neighborhood of the crime and stole \$25. Green Skelton is after them again.

Of the two negroes indicted for the killing of Hutchinson in the West-coast coal mining, one was acquitted and the other sentenced to the Penitentiary for 23 years. Messrs. Ellis and Stevenson defended, by appointment of the Court, and by their indefatigable labors saved the neck of at least one of the negroes. Before the trial it was generally supposed one of them would hang, but the defense was so ingenious and able as to engender a doubt in the minds of the jury.

We understand that Jacksonville will soon have a new grocery and a new dry goods store. We presume the proprietors will introduce themselves to our readers through the columns of the REPUBLICAN when they get their stocks in.

Mr. John A. DeArman lost a daughter seven years of age last week from congestion of the lungs following the measles. She was a very bright and interesting child, and the stricken parents have the sympathy of our community in their sad bereavement.

Mr. J. M. Alexander, of this place, one of the Commissioners from Alabama to the Paris Exposition, will start for Paris about the 10th of May. We urge parties who have valuable minerals to send specimens to this office before that time, together with any facts in regard to the extent of such minerals, the value of the lands, etc., which they would like to have brought to the attention of European capitalists. He will take them to Paris and exhibit them.

Hon. G. W. Hewitt, from the Committee on Public Lands, has reported a bill giving the 36th section of each township in Alabama, in addition to the 10th sections, to the public schools of the State. Where the 36th section of any township has already been disposed of, the bill provides that other public lands be granted in lieu thereof.

In the case of the 16th section grant, the proceeds of the sale went to the township in which the section lay; and under this rule the richer portion of the State got a considerable fund, while the poorer, hill portion of the State got but little, comparatively. The negro being thickest in the richest parts of the State, came in for the largest share of the 10th section fund, when he was added to the school population. To remedy this matter and equalize the fund throughout the State, the Constitution provides for an annual appropriation by the Legislature of not less than one hundred thousand dollars to the public schools.

Mr. Hewitt's bill provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of any 36th section shall go to the general school fund, and not to the fund of the particular township in which the section sold may lie. In this it is just to the white counties of the State, and we approve it.

Moreover, it is responsive to the idea we advanced some weeks ago, that if the public lands were to be donated to school purposes by the General Government, each State should receive the benefit of the proceeds arising from the sale of public lands within its own borders.

Col. Salisbury, who was assassinated at Seale Station, Ala., a few days ago, was the proprietor of the Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun. A reward of sixteen hundred and fifty dollars has been offered for the capture of his murderer.

TEACHERS' MEETING.
In answer to a call, a number of the teachers of Calhoun met at Jacksonville, April 6th, for the purpose of considering the educational interests of the county. In order to bring said interest to the highest standard, the meeting entered into a preliminary organization looking to that end.

On motion, the college building at Jacksonville was selected as the next place, and the first Saturday in May, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the time for next meeting, at which there will be a permanent organization. There will be addresses on the end to be accomplished and the cause of education in general. All men and women interested in the cause of education are invited to attend.

PERSONAL.—Dr. McCain, of Texas, formerly of Jacksonville, Dr. Holt, of Kentucky, formerly of Jacksonville, and Mr. Foster, of Montgomery, all paid us pleasant visits Wednesday.

ANSWER TO PROBLEMS GIVEN APRIL 20TH. PROBLEM No. 1.—The farmer pays 150 per cent on the cost of his bacon, equal to borrowing money at 300 per cent per annum. PROBLEM No. 2.—The entire article cost \$8.75 and sold for \$9.43, the gain 68¢, or 7.7 per cent on first cost. PROBLEM No. 3.—A man is due \$9.00, \$2.12 7/8 and \$2.82 2/8 for work done. C alone can do the work in 15 days, he works 4 1/2 days, charges \$2.00 per day, B works 6 1/2 days at \$2.50 per day, A does 3 1/2 of the whole work.

The gentleman that proposed the above please give an answer to the following: A and B purchased a lot of land which is 160 rods long, 35 rods wide at one end, 5 at the other, both having an equal interest are now desirous of dividing. A takes the broad and B the narrow end, where must the division line be drawn? A is known of no accurate calculator. In Calhoun county, I will ask the question when day, hour and minute elapse the moon full in April, 1878, adopting Dr. Joyce's calculations for the latitude of Mobile, Ala., for this year? Again, A is known of no accurate calculator. On May 1878, one half of his days multiplied by 3, and the product divided by 7, and the quotient multiplied by 4 1/2 equal 3 of 42,000 days, which is B's age? Then what year, month, day of month and day of week will be his birthday? This is practical.

A tree 100 feet high on level ground, was broken during a storm, the top of the part broken, touching the ground 40 feet from the root. Required, the height of the part standing; also the length of the part broken.

New Court House.—The letting out of the building of the new court-house in Edwardsville is now open for bids; bids to be sealed and filed in the probate judge's office on or before the 10th day of May, 1878, for the purpose of selecting bidders on or before the 10th day of May, 1878, by calling on the Probate Judge of Calhoun county. Bids will be received until 12 o'clock M., May 6th 1878.

Beat Meeting.
Every voter of Beat No. 2, is respectfully requested to be in Alexandria Saturday May 4th, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention, which meets in Jacksonville, May 7th.

Beat Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Democratic voters of Beat No. 1, at the court-house, Saturday May 4th, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the County Convention, to be held Tuesday the 7th of May next.

Tortures that Need not be Endured.
People suffer a great deal of pain unnecessarily. Among these pains that need not be endured are those inflicted by the rheumatism and gout, since the world element in the blood which produces them, by contact with the sea-salt water, is eliminated, and joints may be eliminated by the use of that harmless preparation, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, before the inflammatory symptoms are developed to any great extent. When it is considered what excruciating torture rheumatism inflicts, and what a tendency it has, when fully developed, to attack the heart, the advisability of an early use of such a reliable antidote becomes at once apparent. The rheumatic virus is expelled from the blood by the increased action of the kidneys, which act as strainers, and, being thus expelled, the sufferer will find, if he uses this preventive defensive agent, that he will be protected against a return of the agonizing complaint. Dyspepsia, fever and ague, liver and bowel complaints and other maladies, are also cured by this admirable remedy.

WANTED.
FIVE OR SIX good hands to work my saw mill, seven miles west of Jacksonville, also two good woodcutters. L. R. WRAGG.

WANTED TO SELL.
A Second Hand Piano, but little used—price \$150. Enquire at this office.

THRESHERS.
The undersigned is agent for the sale of RUSSELL & CO'S "NEW MASSILLON" Threshers and Separators—the best on the market. Before going by, see or write to J. B. PALMER, Ladiga, Ala.

WANTED. To exchange a good Sewing Machine, worth \$15, for a good steam saw. Apply to HAL FORNEY.

Business for Ladies.
Our attention has been called to a new article for the use of ladies, the invention of which has conferred an everlasting blessing upon every lady. We refer to the Queen City skirt suspenders for supporting ladies' skirts, the most desirable and beneficial article ever invented for the relief of women, many of whom have suffered years of misery and health caused solely by carrying the weight of a number of heavy skirts, completely dragging them down. Something to support ladies' clothing is absolutely necessary. These suspenders are recommended by our leading physicians to all ladies and young girls. Every lady should have them. They are sold only through lady agents. A splendid opportunity is offered to some reliable lady canvasser of this country to secure the agency for a pleasant and profitable business. For terms and territory, write once to the Queen City Suspenders Company, 278 Clark Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
April 18th, 1878—44.

We are now selling **NEW PIANOS for \$125** each, and all styles including Grand, Square and Upright, all new and strictly first-class, at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices, direct to the purchaser. No agents, commissionaries, no discounts. Pianos, containing

MATHUSHER'S
New Patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, movement never put into a square piano! producing the most astonishing power, richness and depth of tone, and sustaining singing quality never before attained. The instrument is the finest American Piano sent on trial. Don't fail to write for illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue—mailed free.

MENDLISHOF PIANO CO.,
No. 56 Broadway, N. Y.

SHORT-HAND WRITING taught thoroughly, rapidly and successfully by Matt, on very moderate terms. We guarantee to every student a speed of one hundred and fifty words per minute. By our method of instruction this art may be learned without difficulty. The student saves the time usually required. Every person between the ages of twelve and fifty years, every Doctor, Lawyer, Merchant, Accountant, Clerk, Mechanic, Farmer and Laborer should send for circular to the **ST. LOUIS FINGER SCHOOL**, 226 North Third Street, St. Louis.

Notice to School Trustees.
At Jacksonville the first Saturday in May, I will have a copy of the new school law for every township in the county. Let at least one trustee from each township be there, and save further trouble about the new law.
G. B. RUSSELL, Sup't.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.
Probate Court for said county. Special Term, April 24, 1878.

THIS day came Thomas A. Keet, Guardian of W. L. Keet, a minor, and filed his statement, account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship. It is ordered, that the 20th day of May, 1878, be appointed a day on which to make said settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.
Probate Court Calhoun co. Feb. 14, '78.

Letters of administration upon the Estate of Craven Wilson, dec'd, having been granted to the said Craven Wilson, on the 14th day of February, 1878, by Judge Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

Johnson's Commercial COLLEGE,
210 & 212 N. Third Street,
First Building South of the Post Office.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Open Day and Night all the Year.
\$20.00 For a Full Course of Book-keeping.
Write for Circulars and References.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
SCROFULA,
SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND
CANCERS ARE CURABLE.

Dr. S. C. Williams, after an experience of more than thirty years, has perfected a cure for the above named diseases. As to his success in the treatment of the same, and as to his standing as a physician, he would respectfully refer to the following named gentlemen:

Dr. A. Polham, Alexandria, Alabama.
Dr. J. T. Evans, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dr. B. S. Evans, White Plains, Ala.
Judge M. J. Tinsley, Gadsden, Ala.
J. W. Whitfield, Esq., Rusk, Texas.
And to the physicians, merchants and ministers of Oxford, Ala.; also to his former patients everywhere.

Charges moderate.
S. C. WILLIAMS, M. D.,
April 6th, 1878—17. Oxford, Ala.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by G. W. Peterson, Esq., and posted before G. W. Peterson, Esq., on the 10th day of April, 1878, a certain Entry by Mary, about 15 years old, to the said G. W. Peterson, Esq., for the purpose of the said entry, one white male, light complexion, near on right hip, bushy hair and tall and same saddle marks. Apperance to the said entry, which was taken up on the 10th day of April, 1878.

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TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.
SECOND ROUND.
The Tax Payers of the present year will please meet me on the days and at the places mentioned below for the purpose of Assessing their Taxes for the year 1878.

Precinct No. 1.—Jacksonville, Monday and Tuesday, April 29th and 30th.
Precinct No. 10.—Rabbit Town, Wednesday, May 1st.

Precinct No. 9.—Cross Plains, Thursday & Friday, May 2nd and 3rd.
Precinct No. 2.—Alexander, Monday, May 6th.

Precinct No. 4.—Gannaway's School, Tuesday, May 7th.
Precinct No. 14.—Sulphur Springs, Wednesday, May 8th.

Precinct No. 5.—Pekville, Thursday, May 9th.
Precinct No. 6.—Peaks Hill, Friday, May 10th.

Precinct No. 7.—Hollingsworth's, Saturday, May 11th.
Precinct No. 3.—Court Ground, Monday, May 13th.

Precinct No. 15.—Anniston, Tuesday, May 14th.
Precinct No. 13.—Oxford, Wednesday and Thursday, May 15 and 16th.

Precinct No. 12.—Davisville, Friday, May 17th.
Precinct No. 11.—White Plains, Saturday, May 18th.

Precinct No. 8.—Green's school house, Monday, May 20th.
All persons will please bring with them a list of their property, with valuation extended, and proper numbers of their lands.

A. B. LDBBETTER,
Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.
mch. 30, 1878—td.

Tax Sales.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lands and Lots were decreed by the Probate Court on the 8th day of April, 1878, to be sold for the taxes and cost due thereon, and said lands and lots will be sold on the 1st Monday in May, 1878, before the Court House door, to satisfy said taxes & costs.

Mrs. E. C. Beale, Pre. No. 1, one house and lot in Jacksonville, 1876 and 1877—tax and cost \$10 87.
T. W. Pitt, Pre. No. 1, one house and lot in Jacksonville 1876 and 77—tax and cost 14 88.

Burwell Shalton, Pre. No. 1, part of S E fourth sec. 24 T 14 R 5, 18 acres, 1877—tax and cost 7 45.
B. H. Hudson, Pre. No. 1, one house and lot in Jacksonville, 1876 and 1877—tax and cost \$ 66.

Henry Gibson, Pre. No. 1, one house and lot in Jacksonville, 1874, 75 & 76—tax and cost 12 20.
Estate of C. C. Hughes, Co. S E Precinct, 4th Pre. No. 4, S E fourth sec. 31 T 16 R 7, S W fourth and W half of S E fourth sec. 32 T 16 R 7, 400 acres, 1877, tax and cost 27 95.

R. Mitchell, Pre. No. 13, N W fourth of S W fourth sec. 10 T 16 R 8, 20 acres—tax and cost 5 05.
H. D. Barr, Pre. No. 12—one house and lot in Oxford 1877 tax and cost 12 05.

E. McCLLEN,
Tax Collector Calhoun Co. Ala.
April 11, 1878—2c.

Tax Collector's ale.
For Delinquent Taxes.

In accordance with sec. 2 of an act of the General Assembly of Alabama, approved Feb'y 9th, 1877, notice is hereby given, that the regular term of the Probate Court for Calhoun co. Ala., to be held on the 2nd Monday, 12th day of May, 1878, I will apply to said court for an order to sell the following Lands and Lots for the satisfaction of the taxes and cost due thereon, and that on the 1st Monday in June, 1878, after the day of said court, and from day to day and from time to time thereafter, as now provided by law, I will sell all of the lands and lots for the sale of which "a decree has been rendered," to wit: public entry before the south door of the Court House, for the amount of said taxes and charges thereon.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands and lots upon which the taxes remain unpaid:

W. L. Fauschender, Pre. No. 9, one house and lot in Cross Plains, Tax & costs for 1872, 3, 4, 6 & 7, 2 00.

J. C. Fauschender, Pre. No. 9, one house and lot in Cross Plains, Tax & costs for 1873, 74, 75 & 77, 2 00.

E. McCLLEN,
Tax Collector Calhoun Co.
April 12, 1878—3c.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of one Pls. fa. issued against the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala. and to me directed, in favor of Officers of the Court and against Washington Dickie, Administrator of E. C. Dickie dec'd. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 1st Monday in May, 1878, the following described property, to wit: One house and lot in the town of Alexandria, Ala. known as the E. C. Dickie property, now in the hands of Washington Dickie, Admin. levied upon to satisfy said Pls. fa.

D. Z. GOODETT, Sheriff.
March 2, 1878—5c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
of 200 acres of valuable land.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, made on the 30th day of March, 1878, the undersigned as County Administrator, will proceed on the 29th day of April, to sell at the residence of Benjamin P. Easley, one of said lands, to wit: the east half of the southeast fourth of section sixteen, Township fourteen of Range seven, and all of that portion of the west half of section seven, Township fourteen of Range seven, lying south of "Whispering creek," all east in the County of Loud, District of said State, and containing (200) two hundred acres more or less. Terms of sale: one-half cash on the 1st day of May, 1878, to be secured by a note with approved security, bearing interest from date of sale.

C. W. BREWTON,
County Administrator.
April 6th, 1878—4c.

THE LATEST LABOR-SAVER.
The undersigned is sole agent in Calhoun for the manufacture of the Perry Cultivator, or disposal of rights to manufacture the same. It has been on exhibition here during Court and has given universal satisfaction. Parties wishing to purchase a machine or the right to make and use it, will call on A. WEAVER, Jacksonville, Ala. April 20, 1878—1c.

ROME CEO, MARBLE WORKS.
JONES & EDMUNDSON,
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN
MARBLE & GRANITE.
And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monuments and Headstones,
ROME GEORGIA.

Write for what you want, and they will write

When we began the publication of the paper of Judge Walker and Gen. Law, the tax question, we did not enter the controversy to take such wide personalities between Judge Walker and the Editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, but since it has become a matter of public interest, we have taken exception, together with the paper to it and the comments of the Editor on that point. The article published this week will, we hope, close the controversy between Judge Walker and the Advertiser. Judge Walker has written another letter to the Montgomery Advertiser, in reply to Gen. Law's last, which will appear in the next issue. We hope we violate no confidence when we say that we learn from a private letter from Gen. Law, that he will write no more upon the subject, unless some one else writes him. His contribution of articles to the paper has been very valuable in throwing light on a subject too little understood, and his intimate knowledge of the financial condition of the State should give his opinions great weight. We further quote from his last paragraph which we heartily endorse. He says: "In the administration of the State Government, the rigid economy should be practiced, the rate of taxation should be made as low as may be compatible with the honor and welfare of the State. That cannot be determined until the next Auditor's report is submitted this year, and the assessment of this year must be sent to the Legislature, and they will fix the rate intelligently and judiciously."

THE DEVIL AND TOM WALKER.

The expression which heads this article is a familiar one for many long years. Confess, however, never to have fully understood it, until we read, a few days since, the late delirious rant of Judge Walker on State finances. This remarkable document has been reprinted in several papers, and strange to say, so far as we observed, without a word of comment, for or against. Until quite recently, we had no time to make an allusion to it. The Judge is careful, in the outset, to inform his readers that he is no candidate, not much as an aspirant for office. This is a consideration for the public, for which we cannot help feeling grateful, when once you have got through this singular financial document—a document he himself assures his readers has cost him much labor.

The Judge asserts even before he begins to battle with figures, that: "I am one of those who believe it is a crime and outrage to force the government to pay a dollar more than is absolutely necessary to meet its debts and just debts and defray the ordinary expenses of its administration, economically administered."

It is a "crime and outrage," according to this new rule of morals, should the government happen to force from the taxpayers a dollar more than is necessary. Now it would be interesting to know what the Judge would say of the government, other wise known as the people in Ala., should it fail to "force" as the Judge tenderly styles it, enough by a dollar or so to pay the honest and just debts of the government. It is a "crime and outrage" if you are forced to pay, by a dollar or so, more than you honestly owe, but no "crime and outrage" if you fail to pay as much as you owe. This is the theory of business transactions as developed in the above quotation. Here, at the very outset, one is forced to find relief in the old saw: "The Devil and Tom Walker."

The Judge is willing to allow just enough to a dollar to pay honest and just debts, but not a dollar to pay for extraordinary expenses. That is to say, you may force a man to pay his honest debts, but when you talk about forcing him to pay his extraordinary expenses—no matter how just and honest—why then the Judge is going to get his old right square down—"Devil and Tom Walker."

The Judge assures his readers that this is no "new or late idea" with him, this advocacy of a limitation to one half of one's property. He informs us that he has made a vigorous effort for it, as an outsider at the Constitutional Convention. One cannot help experiencing a pity that the Judge's experience and "vigorous efforts" should prove such poor arguments. But there is a wonderful confusion, in view of what has already preceded it. The Judge declares "how to arrive correctly at the amount of taxable property in the State is somewhat difficult."

When you are quarreling with the whole of the article you are quite willing to allow that it is not only somewhat, but altogether difficult for the Judge to arrive correctly at the amount of taxable property. And this is the more wonderful since he has pronounced it a crime and outrage to force tax payers to pay one dollar more than is necessary. How is the government to escape the danger of committing this crime and outrage unless it tell it to a dollar the amount of taxable property upon which to base its collections? You confess you can't tell exactly. Here is a dilemma, Judge—"Devil and Tom Walker."

It might be interesting to follow the Judge clear through this remarkable paper over which he has labored severely, but space and time cannot be allowed. We must be brief and leave off much that might be said. In order to approximate as nearly as we can to correct figures and to save the State from crime and outrage of collecting a dollar more than is necessary, it is well to note how the Judge arrives at this respectable landing. It is very much after the way the boys used to play "hop scotch"—by a "hop, skip and jump." The Judge is a laborious gentleman, he ferrets out some of the State statistics, and after working them up satisfactorily (the Judge doesn't spare himself), he reaches the encouraging conclusion that the taxable property of Ala., some years back in the past, say in 1870, was \$120,000,000. And then the Judge shows that this one-half of one per cent on that amount, would produce taxes to the amount of \$733,333.33. The half cent proves how minutely accurate his figures are. But the Judge is willing to allow that all this ancient arithmetic does not help matters much at present. So in order to get down to something like common sense the Judge takes a graceful skip, hop and jump, and lands on "hard pan," the present taxable property. In order to effect this satisfactory feat he had to allow "for shrinkage" considerable, and to rely on his imagination no little, but then this was necessary in order to save the State from the crime and outrage of collecting a dollar more than is necessary.

Having now made sure of his \$140,000,000 of taxable property, he proceeds to work out the result, as follows: One-half of one per cent on \$140,000,000 will produce \$700,000.00. Add 1762 miles of railroad valued at \$12,000,000 60,000.00. Add on licenses as shown by Auditor's last report, 64,912.17. Poll tax collected as shown by Auditor's last report, 200,113.77. Taxes from other sources estimated by Auditor, 40,000.00.

Total receipts in taxes, \$1,055,025.94. Now, it so happens that this \$140,000,000 upon which the Judge figures so pleasantly is in excess of the taxable property as assessed by the tax officers, many millions! "Devil and Tom Walker!" Upon the Judge's basis the tax payers would find no relief for the property to tax them (though at 50 cents on \$100), on more property than is assessed against them, so that he leaves them

exactly in the very dilemma in which he found them—"Devil and Tom Walker!" But this is not all. The Judge, with the most innocent complaisance, sets down in his income for the State \$200,113.77 of poll tax, (the seventy-seven cents is so, prevent crime and outrage). If he had done this, the Talladega Home had done this better, but we have no doubt that there was another grown man in the State who did not know that the poll tax does not go into the Treasury of the State and has no business in the list of its income—"Devil and Tom Walker!"

If any boy in the olden times had committed as big a blunder as this laborious financier has done, the hard rule would have been laid on him as black as a "blue pill." This money, the poll tax, goes into the hands of the County Superintendent, the State never handling a dollar of it, never estimating it, either in receipts or disbursements.

The Judge proceeds to allow in his disbursement figures \$100,000 to schools. It so happens, however, that the amount allowed to schools last year was \$251,000. So that this careful statistician, somehow, has fallen into a singular mistake, amounting to the good round sum of more than \$550,000. "The Devil and Tom Walker!"

Now deducting the amount of this error from his excess in the Treasury, we get, \$251,000.00 less, and it leaves the State more than \$84,000 worse off than nothing! "Devil and Tom Walker!"

The Judge assures his readers in conclusion that he has given the subject much labor, care and attention. Let us agree that he has sweated powerfully for his honorable task. It is some times, however, the case that horses are overworked. Even the big, broad, thick skinned old conestoga is sometimes loaded beyond his strength. He may pull, and paw and sweat with all his might, and yet with all the great "labor, care and attention" the heavy wheels of his budget on him in the deep sand. But at last the bold financier of Calhoun stands stark still, and leaving us stalled amid the excitement and uncertainties of his figures and fancies he serenely exclaims:

"It is my solemn conviction that our State taxes can be reduced to 50 cents on the \$100 worth of property, which will produce ample to pay the interest on all our honest debts, defray all the ordinary expenses of our State government, economically administered, and furnish all of our colleges and schools with the sum of \$544,000 per annum, which I think ought to be satisfactory to all tax payers and reasonable men."

"Devil and Tom Walker!"—Montgomery Advertiser.

Letter from Hon. Thomas A. Walker.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., April 16, 1878. W. W. Sevens, Esq., Editor Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.:

Sir—On my return from my farm in the cane-brake a friend handed me a copy of your paper of the 11th inst. in which you have taken the liberty of using my name, roughly, unkindly and unfairly, not to call it by a more appropriate name.

I thought my age, (being a retired citizen and no candidate for office), my heretofore official position and standing would have entitled me to a decent portion of respect. I was fully mistaken. In your comment and criticism on my letter to Mr. Grant, published in the Jacksonville Republican, I think you treated me, and my views on the subject of taxation, unkindly, unjustly and needlessly severe in your effort to bring me and my article into ridicule and contempt. And this you have done without giving my letter a place in your paper.

You doubtless claim to be a fair, just and honorable journalist, who would not wrongfully do injustice to any humble and retired citizen, who has never done you the slightest injury or injustice in thought, word or deed. Inasmuch as your strictures do me great injustice, will you do me the kindness and favor to reply in part, to your editorial criticism. If you fail to give me a hearing in your paper after such a rude assault it will be manifest that even-handed justice is not to be expected by me, or desired by you.

You head your Philadelphia article "The Devil and Tom Walker," and you conclude nearly every sentence with those same words. I have no doubt you chuckled in your sleeves every time you penned them, and with a pungent smile you thought, now I'm giving Tom Walker hell. I desire to do you the kindness to extend the chuckle under your filthy linen cloak to your boots before you leave your house.

According to Irving's story of the "Devil and Tom Walker," he made two different persons of these distinguished gentlemen. As I am "Tom Walker," you must be the Devil, and as there is a small portion of profanity attached to the word Devil, I will be more respectful to you than to the Devil, and will fill to you that you are to you, as the hero of my story, as your Satanic Majesty.

Now, in all candor, I will say to your Satanic Majesty, I think it no new departure on your part from the common custom of self-conceited men, whose heads are an aching void for the want of brains, to resort to harsh epithets and sentimental sarcasms, to supply the place of sound reasoning, manly argument and respectful demeanor in dealing with their superiors. As evidence of the fact, we will proceed to show. Your Satanic Majesty does me the kindness to quote correctly from my letter to Mr. Grant—a proposition which I thought was self-evident in political ethics.

The Judge asserts even before he begins his battle with figures, "I am one of those who believe it is a crime and outrage for the Government to force the tax payers to pay one dollar more than is absolutely necessary to meet its honest and just debts and defray the ordinary expenses of its administration economically administered."

You ought to have quoted the entire sentence which reads "I believe an extravagant Treasury is productive of great evil, it produces extravagance, extravagance produces profligacy, profligacy produces corruption, and corruption produces fraud, venality and villainy; therefore, the power of taxation should be limited, restricted and reduced to the lowest limits to answer its legitimate purposes."

These are fundamental principles I believe to be correct in political economy and ethics; and I adhere to them notwithstanding your ridicule, and contempt for them. Your Satanic Majesty has been quarreling on, and wallowed in the State Exchequer so long, you think it is an invasion of your prescriptive right for any one, even in a civil manner to enter his protest against levying and collecting any more taxes than is absolutely necessary.

You are pleased to call this a "new rule of morals" I have introduced in the above quotation from my letter that I will not allow a dollar for extraordinary expenses. You say, "I put my foot square down on that."

In your chaste language, "the old broad shouldered, thick skinned conestoga," as you call me—begins to see I have pierced your tender head—your pocket. I can assure you when I wrote the letter, I did not know it would stir you up to such keen satire and invective. I did not then know that the Treasury \$90,970.30 of these extraordinary taxes for Public Printing, I very innocently came to the conclusion that the people had been taxed, robbed and plundered long enough under carpet bag and bayonet rule in the way of extraordinary taxes. I thought the time had arrived when the Democratic party, now in power, should unload a small portion of the burthen. It seems that the self-conceited official organ, presided over by you, and the only way you can meet the thrust is by ridicule, hatred, malice, coarse, harsh names, etc. You will pardon me when I say extraordinary taxes I desired to cut off. I now think, from developments recently made, you have screwed the State deep into the mire, and have had your share and foot from that point in the Treasury. It is time "all excesses and extravagances that have been hanging on the Treasury, should be cut off—waxed and turned loose, let them root hog or die."

In the next place your Satanic Majesty makes a labored effort to place me in a false position in reference to the poll tax. You try to make it appear that, according to my letter, the poll tax is paid into the Treasury. Not so. I can see the beams of the garments of your prompter behind the curtains. Your Satanic Majesty and my Christian friend, Gen. Lawler both misrepresent me. The subject of the poll tax, its history and purpose was to show the probable amount of taxes, under my estimate, that would be collected from the people. I made a table exhibiting the items, which showed \$1,055,025.94 collected from all sources. In the very next line I say: "This table shows the estimate made under the poll tax, that will be raised." I did not say, as you did intend to say, that the poll tax was paid into the Treasury. From my standpoint it did not make any difference in what box the poll tax was paid, whether it was paid to the County Superintendent or covered in the State Treasury. I desired to show all the taxes, all the money, that would be collected from the people. I then attempted to show the probable disbursements, and made an itemized table, struck a balance, and found that I had a balance left of \$267,000.17 more than enough to cover the poll tax and several small items mentioned in my letter aggregating \$22,000.00. This left the poll tax amounting to \$222,113.77 which was taken from \$267,000.17 still left a balance of \$44,886.40. I found I was extending my letter to Mr. Grant to too great length. I made a table for school purposes but did not include the paper which I only used the aggregate which figured up in round numbers \$544,000.00. This I mentioned in the closing part of my letter, and in setting apart the poll tax is included; and set apart for school purposes.

I will here say that a sharp and pungent correspondence has taken place between Gen. Lawler and myself on the subject of my letter. He opened the ball, and I danced a few rounds with him. On the 10th day of March last I made this table for Gen. Lawler, and he paid no attention to it, as his letter to the Mobile Register a few days ago shows:

Interest on the University fund, \$25,000.00. Interest on the Agricultural College fund, 20,250.00. Interest on the 16 section fund, 124,775.00. Railroad tax, 64,912.17. Poll tax, 200,113.77. Appropriation set apart by constitution, 100,000.00. Total, \$544,107.77.

On the 2nd of April I wrote Mr. Lawler a second letter, in which I complained of his misrepresentation of me. Notwithstanding this, he has dragged me before the public in his last published letter, and has paid no regard to this and other full letters sent him. I suppose you will follow your illustrious predecessor and prompter.

Now, my quarrelsome Satanic friend, I desire to say to you, in all candor, this table is incorrect, and I so informed General Lawler, the 10th March. "You did not do me the kindness to ask me to correct a grave error, which I was innocently committing; you calculated the interest on the 16th section fund at 8 per cent, which I charged up to disbursements at 13.75 per cent, which was a grave error. The interest on that fund is 6 per cent, which should have stated \$84,943.07 against me, or rather against my prompter. This error added to the \$44,886.40, makes \$72,822.47. From this state of facts, may I not be indulged in a little effort at pleasant and historical allusion, when I say in my letter 'there will be a handsome sum to fiddle away while Rome is burning.'"

In addition to this, I will make a further correction. I placed in the school fund the railroad tax, \$60,000, which is incorrect, there being no appropriation for this. My estimate was not made for this year, but for 1879; hence, I only put down from general revenue \$100,000, directed by the Constitution. I will add to this \$20,000 more. The last act of the Legislature gives out of the treasury \$130,000, which includes the sum directed by the constitution, and all this while this old and illustrious conservator of taxes—this wonderful financial expounder—this keen and searching statistician of Calhoun—knows not a word of the law that allowed only \$100,000 to schools. It happens, however, the amount allowed to schools last year was \$251,000. Under what law do you obtain this appropriation?

You grossly misrepresent the law; I suppose is a small matter of your own. I am a "thick skinned" man, but I will never know any better, and if he should, he does not contravert with me. I have the control

of the official organ—I am sergeant drill master—the biggest tool in the poodle." The act of 18th February, 1876, page 115, appropriates the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars out of the general revenue of the State, which includes the \$100,000 directed to be appropriated by the Constitution each year for the maintenance of the State University. I was estimating for schools in 1879. I put down \$100,000 out of the general revenue in addition to the trust funds. You say, in the way of diversion: "This careful statistician somehow has fallen into a singular mistake amounting to the good round sum of more than \$550,000." "The Devil and Tom Walker!"

Your Satanic Majesty made the mistake. The law says \$150,000, you say over \$350,000. Only \$200,000 difference, a very small matter with the drill master whose pocket chance in six years covers \$90,970.30 out of the general revenue. My question from you, why did you refer to the appropriation law for schools? Why not refer to the last act on the subject, passed 8th February, 1877, see page 190, which cuts down the school appropriation to \$130,000? Where did you get your figures? You must have arrived at them by some legalism or sleight of hand. As you say, by a "hop skip and a jump." This little exaggeration, not to call it by its proper name, reminds me of a story I once read of a man of genius and strong inventive imagination. In his stories there was a richness, and a punning in his lies that was perfectly refreshing. I can see all the elements of that species of genius in your article except the refreshing substance—in that there is an aching void. "Shoo fly, don't bother me!"

"Now in the flames of all the Gods at once, Upon what men do this evil Conscience feed!" A voice from the mountains uttered by the Advertiser whispers: "It is treasury paper, treasury money, that he has for the last six years gorged himself on, to the extent of \$90,970.30. He has revelled in the State exchequer until he has grown 'so great' he has become intolerant, rude, impolitic and disrespectful to his editor and his prompter. He has put the Senate to the State to the tune of \$90,970.30, and now is trying to put the Senate and the Devil to Tom Walker, because he is in favor of reducing the taxes to the lowest rate consistent with good faith, and the real wants of the government."

I am told your Satanic Majesty is a candidate for Secretary of State. In connection with this I desire to make a suggestion for your consideration a state of facts which renders it incompatible for you to fill that responsible and trust-worthy office. Several years ago the public printer was elected by the Legislature. You became a candidate for public printer, and Seaborn J. Saffold, of Seale, in the office of Times, was also a candidate. The contest in your mind became doubtful, and to remove all doubts as to your success, Seaborn J. Saffold stated that you paid him \$3,000 to decline and retire and give you an open field. Saffold said he received the money and withdrew, and you were elected. On the fact that you paid him \$3,000 to decline and retire, and in connection with it he said: "What alarmed you was, Col. Oates, of Henry, had promised to vote for you but as soon as Saffold became a candidate, Col. Oates went to you, and said that you must release him from his promise, that he was personally under obligation to Saffold, and would have to vote for him. Saffold said this alarmed you, and to get rid of him you paid him \$3,000. Saffold is dead, and cannot confront you if you should deny it; yet there are many in Seale to whom he related the facts, and showed a portion of the money. Saffold's story is as true as my honorable friend, Col. Oates, fully apprised that upon an act of the Legislature, approved March 8th, 1876, page 120, it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to let out to the lowest bidder the public printing every two years. The printing was let out December, 1876, therefore, next December, 1878, the printing will be let out. You will have to let out to the lowest bidder, the public printing."

Now, I submit to your majesty—if the statement of Seaborn J. Saffold be true—is it not an outrage for you to fill the office of Secretary of State? I go father, and repeat that portion of the Lord's Prayer which says, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." This is the greatest temptation that has been published since Moses crossed the Red Sea. I go further, and say that it is dangerous and bad policy for the people to make any man Secretary of State who lives at the Capital, owns a public press, and applies to fill the office of public printer whenever there is a vacancy. You will please pardon the old broad-shouldered thick-skinned conestoga for asking his quarrelsome Satanic friend, if any man is able to pay \$3,000 to keep another from running for public printer; could he not pay \$4,000 to another Saffold to withdraw his bid and make money by the operation? "The Devil and Tom Walker!" you say!

In conclusion permit me to say that I have been forced, kicked into this controversy, and rather than be second to the devil, I will in humble imitation of our Lord and Master attempt to cast out this Devil.

"Once heard the story of an enormous tomb." Who was brought in his grandmother's bed, I don't know, but I have a hickory tooth. As to wish to be there in his stead. You can make the application.

I have the honor, Yours, A. WALKER.

A FURIOUS FINANCIER.

Judge Tom Walker of Calhoun is mad. In fact, he is very mad, raging mad, and ranting mad, and he is shaking the public with a roar that shakes the skies. He gathers up great handfuls of gravel, and dirt, and mud and flings them at the poor "little runt" of the Advertiser with an energy, a wildness and violence that is awful to behold. He is mad—very mad. He has discovered—namely, that he has actually sucked out of the "treasury tent," 90,000 gallons of good milk in six years! He never knew a syllable of it until his recent return from "my cane brake farm," when "a voice from the mountains" thundered it into his deaf ears! What a melancholy and illustrious conservator of taxes—this wonderful financial expounder—this keen and searching statistician of Calhoun—knows not a word of the law that allowed only \$100,000 to schools. It happens, however, the amount allowed to schools last year was \$251,000. Under what law do you obtain this appropriation?

You grossly misrepresent the law; I suppose is a small matter of your own. I am a "thick skinned" man, but I will never know any better, and if he should, he does not contravert with me. I have the control

ance, such criminal indifference, is shocking and unbearable. Go back—go back to "my cane brake farm," and reflect upon the enormity of conduct so cruel. It may, however, relieve somewhat the miserable plight in which your enforcement is ignored and still neglect have put you, for this truth to be told, that every solitary cent this poor little "runt" rooted out of the State Treasury was exactly in accordance with the statutes of the State and with the work that was performed!

And, withal, this poor little "runt" never once got fat! He is as lean to-day as he was the very first hour he squealed or rooted for 'pap' around the 'public crib.' With him it is still 'root hog or die.' Unlike the fortunate financier of Calhoun, he has no 'cane brake farm' upon which to root, nor even a shelter that he can call his own for the little stiken heads that lie close upon his heart. It is indeed with him 'root hog or die' as no doubt it will be all the way to the end. All this may help your sad situation some, good friend, and you are quite welcome to it.

We may as well say here while on this subject that this 'little runt' that has rooted you into such a rage, never paid Seaborn J. Saffold \$3,000 to retire and Seaborn J. Saffold never could have said to any one, living or dead, that he received the money and then withdrew. The election of a Democratic State Printer at that time (1870) was a matter of great doubt. Since you have seen proper to bring in the name of Col. Oates, it may not be improper to state, that he had promised to vote for the 'little runt' of an editor for State Printer. When approached by Col. Saffold he said he was embarrassed, as he felt under deep and lasting obligations to him for kindnesses which no generous-hearted man can ever forget or overlook. He suggested to Col. Saffold, as he has no doubt he remembers, to see if he and his competitor could not make an arrangement by which both candidates could be benefitted. That arrangement, after a conference between Col. S. and his competitor, was made. Col. Saffold withdrew and announced to his friends that he desired his competitor's election, and that in that even he would be interested in it. He was to receive during the two years term following the election the sum you state. But he was not paid, and then retired. The arrangement was for one to run, but both to be interested in the event of election. It was an honorable transaction and honorably carried out. There was no concealment about it. Col. Saffold did what he could to secure the election of his competitor, and afterwards got the portion he was to receive. It cost the State not one additional cent, for the law fixed all the prices, and whether it went to Saffold or not, the money was due for the work. It may have been a foolish trade on the part of the 'little runt,' especially in view of the fact, afterwards developed, that the profits of the work did not justify the outlay.

Venerable citizen, you have been in public life; you have been President of the Senate of Ala. In all your public career have you kept as far from any attempt upon the treasury of your State? You are greatly exercised for fear the owner of a printing press should be Secretary of State, because, as you imagine, he might be tempted to defraud the State. Alas! venerable man, that you should judge others by your own poor human nature. If, however, you had studied the law as you should have done you would have learned that the law does not leave it to the Secretary of State alone to make the contract for Public Printing. See page 120 of acts of Legislature 1875-6 and you will find that he has to accept the lowest responsible bid, no bid, however, to be entertained which is higher than the price fixed by act of Legislature 1874-5—page 156. The contract further more has to be approved by the Governor, Treasurer and Auditor before it can go into effect. Furthermore State officials are forbidden by law from having any interest in any contract with the State. It does not matter whether the 'little runt' ever reaches the honorable office of Secretary of State or not. It is at any rate a thing of small consequence to the State. One thing however, is certain, he means in the future, as he has done in the past, to do all he can, in his humble way, to sustain the great Democratic and Conservative party and to prevent, as far as he can, all mischievous demagogues from leading the people into doubtful projects and dangerous errors.

But the venerable financier complains that the 'little runt' has been too hard on him. He says it has been rude to old age, disrespectful to his superior, and needlessly severe on him and his article. This is distressing; for we have great respect for gray hairs (we have some of ourself), and before our superiors we lift our hat and stand with reverential respect. We really meant not to so unsettle the equilibrium of this venerable financier. We had not thought that a humorous handling of his unhappy mistakes (we would not call it by a harsher name)—a few thrusts at vaunting ambition—a few playful raps upon perhaps unconscious self-conceit—would throw the powerful statistician of Calhoun into such painful proxyisms of rage.

We pause as we ask pardon, and gaze with amazement upon the old conestoga of Calhoun as he sweats and swells, paws and plunges through four solid columns of print to-day! It is old age we see! He says he is old. Old age—brave, beautiful, venerable old age—never jabbers in public or elsewhere about 'dancing a few rounds,' of 'giving him bell' of muttering as he stumbles along 'shoo fly don't bother me'; it never nauseates the public by giggling over indecent quotations about 'amorous youth and of being caught in his grandmother's bed.' Alas, alas! for such old age as this. Decent, respectable old age, do not behave itself unseemly. Is it our superior? We had supposed our 'superiors' were decent, dignified and had put away childish things. We had not supposed, they while aspiring to be teachers were themselves so woefully in need of being taught. But he declares his age should be respected, and claims that he is our superior, and Judge Tom Walker is an honorable man. And he wants us to put his first article in print. We had thought to have spared him this, but as his ambition craves this singular exhibition, we let him have it to-day.

He declares we ought to have printed his whole paragraph on 'political economy and ethics.' This was unnecessary for the single purpose we had of hitting the amusing demagogues about the crime and outrage of collecting a dollar more than is necessary, and of 'defraying ordinary expenses of administration economically administered.' But we print now the whole thing—the fine, 'fundamental principles' and all. Look at it.

In the next place, he says the 'little runt' did him a wrong in reference to the 'poll tax,' as did Gen. Lawler, and declares he can see 'the beams of the garment of the prompter behind the curtains.' You are old, good friend, you say you are; your eye sight is dim. We have not seen Gen. L., nor had a word from him. He has not prompted the little rascally runt at all. We had nothing to prompt us but your own plain words. You declare you did not mean to put down the poll tax in the State Treasury, and in fact that you did not do that thing. Well, we print to-day just what you did say about it; let any one see for himself. The fact is, venerable friend, after your return from 'my cane brake farm' your vision as to the poll tax became slightly improved—but the little runt will not press you further. But after all poll tax, or no poll tax, you claim that you worked out a handsome little balance for the treasury—certainly as much as \$44,886.40! This is a financial feat which ought to make you dance a few more rounds; you confessed at the very first set in your first article, you were ignorant of the proper figures upon which to base a calculation, but happening upon some old United States census report you found the figures upon which to build a monument to your talent, bringing out the handsome balance even to a cent!

In the next place you tell us about a sharp and pungent correspondence between you and Gen. Lawler, and that you 'danced a few rounds.' It is a pity that the public lost the sight of this entertaining performance. We dare say you made Gen. Lawler see sights, and as you danced you made the dust of your happy heels fly fast and furious.

You tell us the General would not publish your table (nor any of your full tables sent him), and would not so much as give them a passing notice. That is a rude, old age and a disrespect to a superior that is very reprehensible, and you do just right to expose it. What does Gen. Lawler mean? The 'little runt' doesn't treat you that way. You say you made grave mistakes in your table, and confessed it to Gen. Lawler and you wrote to him thus: 'You did not do me the kindness to ask me to correct a grave error, which I did unwittingly commit.' Judge Tom Walker, venerable financier, Gen. Lawler has treated you too mean. Here you tell us you made a mistake of \$34,943.07 against your own self, or your own position, and this naughty Talladega scribbler not only does not correct it himself, but never once has had the kindness to help you to do so—bad! The 'little runt' never treats you that way. He gives you ample airing, and allows you a chance to dance to your full before all the people.

Now see, you say add this error against yourself and \$44,886.40 together and you get the sum of \$79,832.47. Having now corrected your figures up (or down?) to this gratifying point you rub your happy hands and smack your smiling lips and inquire, 'can't I be indulged in a little pleasant and historical allusion?' Certainly! You ought to be indulged, after all this, to retire again to 'my cane brake farm' and 'dance and fiddle' for a month or more. It would be a relief to the country to allow such a happy recreation, and might help somewhat to recover you from this dreadful excitement. But you are not done yet. You tell us you made the strange mis-

take of 'putting down' the railroad tax, \$80,000, in the school fund. Now, Judge, these mistakes are getting rather too numerous and birdsome. They are confusing. You had better wipe out from the beginning and start afresh! But after all, it doesn't matter, for you assure us you were only estimating for 1879! The worst blunder about it is, that you did not estimate for the twentieth century instead of 1879, for then you could have taken twenty years or more to correct your mistakes, and been independent of Gen. Lawler and all such unaccommodating scribblers.

In Judge Walker's letter to Mr. Grant, published in to-day's Advertiser, he (Judge Walker) distinctly puts among the resources of the State \$200,113.77. No where among the disbursements, in the table, he prepared in that letter, can any man, young or old, find where he gives credit to the school fund for that amount, or the extra \$50,000 appropriated by the Legislature. His private letters to Gen. Lawler have nothing to do with his published figures.

But at last you furnish a table for the poor 'little runt,' because, as you verily believe he is an ignoramus, not knowing 'the law on the subject.' You declare positively that he grossly misrepresents the law when he says that the amount allowed to schools last year was \$251,000. You demand to know under what law he obtains that appropriation? Let the 'little runt' answer—Oh mighty expounder, under the laws of Alabama. And that there may be no 'mistake' 'unwittingly' made, let us take the figures from the official record. On the 26th of October, 1876, the Auditor certified to the Superintendent that the Educational Department was entitled to the following sums for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1877:

Annual appropriation for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1877, on 16th section fund, \$150,000.00	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1876-77, 20,250.00	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1875-76, 124,775.00	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1874-75, 64,912.17	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1873-74, 200,113.77	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1872-73, 100,000.00	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1871-72, 50,000.00	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1870-71, 25,000.00	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1869-70, 12,500.00	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1868-69, 6,250.00	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1867-68, 3,125.00	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1866-67, 1,562.50	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1865-66, 781.25	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1864-65, 390.62	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1863-64, 195.31	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1862-63, 97.66	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1861-62, 48.83	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1860-61, 24.41	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1859-60, 12.21	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1858-59, 6.10	
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Interest on 16th section fund, 1520-21, .00	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1519-20, .00	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1518-19, .00	
Interest on 16th section fund, 1517-	

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raised as many as 10 ears on one stalk, as
3½ ears, 100 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE, on
land. The most prolific variety in the
ence, which originated in France, per bushel
\$8.00; by mail \$1.00 per quart; 75c. per pint
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